Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

At one hotel in New York City six tons of turkey were cooked on Thanksgiving day and given to the poor.

It cost seventeen cents a thousand feet to manufacture gas for the Western Penitentiary. The gas company used to charge two dollars.

Professor Mudge estimates that man has been on this earth for 200,000 years, and they say he backs this statement up with some stubborn facts.

It has been estimated by those who ought to know, that a locomotive engine can run one hundred miles and draw a heavy train of cars at an expense of twenty dollars.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler thinks Tilden stands no better chance of being President than he does of being struck by lightning this winter. A plain way of demonstrating a great truth.

Senator Sharon, whose real residence is in California, is trying to have himself elected as Senator from Nevada, to the United States Senate. We hope the Republicans of Nevada will choose some one who lives in their State, and will attend to his duties when elected.

No christian need apply. A man advertises in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* for a lady to marry who is what christians call an atheist or infidel, and adds, "no others need apply." We will bet our last Bland dollar that the lady that applies for that job will never be sorry but once.

It is announced that Edison is going to light the town in which he lives, Menlo Park, N. J., on Christmas night, with his electric light. They are putting the wires and burners into the houses preparatory to the grand illumination. Invitations to witness it have been extended far and wide. We will tell you more about it after it is done.

The names of southern men as candidates for Vice President on the Republican ticket, are beginning to boom up. We have heard mentioned in this connection, ex Senator Joseph Hill, of Georgia. Mr. Hill is a native of that State, and from the close of the war has been an earnest Republican. Postmaster General Key has also been named, together with Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

The new Atlantic cable connecting Eastham, Mass., with Brest, France, is now completed and in working order, but not yet open to the public. The new "American Union Telegraph Company," recently organized, and which is building lines all over the country, will receive its European news by this line. It is announced that this new cable company will do telegraphing for 12½ cents a word. This is the lowest rates yet offered for ocean telegraphing. The first Atlantic cable charged $10 per word.

Mrs James A. Reeder, of Altoona, is a white woman but her husband is a negro of the blackest kind. When she married her present husband, she was a widow, her former husband having been a white man by the name of Penlow. Mrs. Penlow has a son who sometimes gets drunk, and when in that condition is a bad boy, although good natured enough when sober. One day last week he came home drunk and threatened to kill his mother in such apparent earnest that she was frightened and appealed to the law for protection. When Blair appeared before the Alderman's Court, he had nothing to say, except that he would not have been so naughty if he had been in his natural condition. In default of $200 bail he was sent to the lock-up to await transportation to the county jail at Hollidaysburg.

Banks.

There has been a great deal of unreasonable prejudice against all banks, and especially National banks, in the public mind. All kinds of false stories have been told by unprincipled political leaders, and readily believed by their ignorant, thoughtless followers without stopping to inquire into the merits of the case. In the fall elections of 1878 we heard on all hands the most extravagant charges against all National banks—that they were robbing the people—that they obtained double interest upon their money, and, in fact, to hear the senseless babbling of some public speakers of the Democratic persuasion, one would have thought they were the whole cause of our national troubles. We do not want our readers to suppose that we are the especial champions of the banks; but we do think that these much abused institutions should be treated with justice. It is not right that the public mind should be aroused into an antagonistic feeling against any set of business men to their disadvantage without sufficient cause. There are no set of men, however rich or influential, who are not subject, in a measure, to public opinion in all the relations of life. We are dependent upon each other, to a great extent. This is one of the blessings of our civilization. The banks, therefore, must have felt seriously the effect of the great prejudice aroused against them by men who were ignorant of what they were doing, or were only using this hobby to serve their own political ends. While all this unreasonable hostility was allowed to grow in the public mind, the National banks were carrying very heavy burdens of taxation. They are taxed upon their capital stock, their circulation and their deposits. For the last twelve years the National banks have paid on an average $16,953,578 each year into the National Treasury, which amount is said to be about one quarter of their earnings. This sum is exacted by the National Government, and, in addition to this, they are subject to tax by the State, county and municipal governments. Aside from this bankers, like all other business men in the country, incurred heavy losses during the period of financial depression. About one-seventh of the whole number of banks in the country paid no dividends, and one-tenth of the aggregate capital yielded no profit. In view of this fact, have not these partisans been unreasonably severe in their criticisms upon a business the success of which is closely interwoven with all the business interests of the country? How often have we heard the cry, Down with the National banks, they are a burden to the people, they control the Government? and yet these same grumblers could not for the life of them give a reasonable excuse for their absurd tirade. Many Republicans were influenced by this cry, joining in it as heartily as the bitterest Democrat or Greenbacker. All seemed at one time to be ready to lift a hand against the best monetary system this country ever had, without a thought of what they would build up upon its ruins.

If we are ever to get rid of the National banks, we should proceed with great caution. We should be very sure we have something as good to rear in thier place. After the experience they had with the old State banks before the war, the people should be very slow to do anything that might end in the restoration of these rightly named "Wild Cat" institutions. The National banks were instituted for a wise purpose: we are not of those who believe they have outlived their usefulness. The Democracy has endeavored to bring reproach upon them because they were instituted during Republican supremacy; but Republicans should demand a better reason, and should be very slow to denounce them, unless they are fully satisfied that their day is past and something better is ready to take their place.

Death of the Jack(ass)sonian Party.

We are in doubt whether we should rejoice or mourn over the complete overthrow and final defeat of the opposition party in the country. We are satisfied that an opposition party is necessary, if only to act as a critic upon the dominant organization, which is likely to become arrogant if not corrupt when it has its own way too long and too completely. Yet, to be really serviceable to the country, the opposing faction should be at least honest and sincere. That we are afraid we cannot say of the late (self styled) Jeffersonian or Jacksonian Democracy. That the party is dead, its own leaders admit—with tears and wailing pitiable to witness—and when they admit the fact we may conclude that there can be no doubt about it.

We should regret the demise of that organization most sincerely did it possess the essential requisite of a true opposition party—that of honesty. It is not an honest party, and has not been so for many years, so we can the better spare it. Long ago it called itself the Jeffersonian Democratic party, pretending to follow the lead of the great statesman who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the great men of his day. Jefferson was from principle opposed to slavery, and would in the days of dominant Democracy of the modern period have been denounced as an abolitionist—that term comprehending all that is vile in the opinion of the leaders of that party.

Jeffersonian Democracy became Jeff Davisonian, and died the death of rebellion and civil war, inaugurated to sustain slavery at all hazards. Seeing their mistake—because the people made them see it—the leaders of that faction took a new departure, and attempted to sustain themselves upon the reputation of their resolute, vigorous, "by the Eternal" old Unionist, Andrew Jackson. Clinging to his skirts, they hoped that his reputation might give them a lift into power. To a certain extent they were successful, but their innate stupidity soon spoiled all, and relegated them to the position which they are bound to hold for all coming time. Their organization became the Jack(ass)sonian Democracy, and after a few brays and kicks, has virtually passed out of history.

Who is there to mourn for it? The office-holders and seekers who depend upon its success, of course. For the people, they should heartily rejoice, and we have no doubt that they do so, even those who voted the ticket of the donkeysonian party. They acted honestly, but were deceived by the politicians who have proved blind leaders of the blind.

The modern Jack(ass)sonian party has made vigorous efforts to obtain control of the Government, and for awhile it seemed as if success would crown their efforts, based upon their own audacity and the mistakes and corruptions of those who managed, in some instances, to get control of the only party of principle—the Republican. This is the true party, when dissociated from its selfish and vicious hangers-on. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The spoils are always an attraction, and the people must see to it hereafter that corrupt politicians are not permitted to control the only organization which has a basis of principle. As for the Jeff Davis-sonian, Jack-ass-sonian Democracy, it is out of the question hereafter, and it only remains for the Republicans to discard the self-seekers from their own party to retain control of the destinies of the country for an indefinite period.

There is but one Republican in the Mississippi State Senate, and only five Republicans in the other house of the Legislature, and this is a State, that with a fair election, would go Republican by twenty thousand majority. So much for the Mississippi plan.

The President's Message.

The President's message is very long; therefore we are unable to give it in full to our readers, but we give below a brief synopsis touching all the more important points mentioned and which the general reader will peruse with more interest than the full text of the document itself.

The President congratulates Congress on the successful execution of the resumption act. Since the 1st of January United States notes have been redeemed in coin, but the demand has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes redeemed is about $40,000,000. The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold from the 1st of July last to Nov. 15 to the amount of about $90,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has also been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the government bearing only 4 per cent. interest, have been sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all the national debt which was redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is $14,297,177. The amount of the national debt which matures within less than two years is $792,121,700, of which $500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and the balance is in bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest that will be thus effected a out $11,000,000 can be annually saved to the Treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by Congress during its present session.

SILVER COINAGE.

The coinage of gold by the Mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was $40,983,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to Nov. 1, 1879, was $45,000,850, of which $12,700,344 have been issued from the Treasury and are now in circulation, and $32,300,506 are still in the possession of the government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe, to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, international and foreign, will supply, during the coming year, its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will, if coined without limit, soon become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

RETIRING UNITED STATES NOTES.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress towards our safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper money, based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the Constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war, with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals, was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States, steadily adhered to from the adoption of the Constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when from necessity, in the time of war, debts have become created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view and for this purpose it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea and coffee which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the Treasury.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

The President calls attention to polygamy in Utah, and says that the law for its suppression has been decided by the Supreme Court to be within the legislative power of Congress, and binding, as a rule of action, for all who reside within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently stringent in its provisions it should be amended, and, in aid of the purpose in view, I recommended that more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing, as well as punishing, this crime be provided.

The President says that the elections of the past year, though occupied only with State offices, have not failed to elicit, in the political discussions which attended them all over the county, new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country towards a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. He appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens, of every part of the country, however much they may be divided on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obedience to existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage. He urges Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown, and which it is within its power to remedy, and invokes the co-operation of the Executive and legislative authorities of the States in this great purpose.

The subject of civil service reform is next discussed, but the President has nothing new to say. He speaks of the grave evils and perils of a partisan spoils system, and goes over the same ground as in his message last year. He also recommends that Congress make the necessary appropriation for the resumption of the work of the Civil Service Commission. He is convinced that if a just and definite test of merit is enforced for admission to the public service and in making promotions, such abuses as removal without good cause and partisan official interference with the proper exercise of the appointing power, will, in a large measure, disappear.

THE FISHERIES.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions, growing out of the local laws of the maritime provinces and the action of provincial authorities, deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States Minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for $105,305.02, in view of the damages received by American citizens at Fortune Bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject has been taken into consideration by the British Government, an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attention of the British Government, with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of Washington. Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

Diplomatic intercourse with Colombia is again fully restored by the arrival of a Minister from that country to the United States. This is especially fortunate, in view of the fact that the question of an interoceanic canal has recently assumed a new and important aspect and is now under discussion with the Central American countries, through whose territory the canal by the Nicaragua route would have to pass. It is trusted that enlightened statesmanship on their part will see that the early prosecution of such a work will largely inure to the benefit, not only of their own citizens and those of the United States, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that, should the work be undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States and upon satisfactory concessions for the right of way and its security by the Central American Governments, the capital for its completion would readily be furnished from this country and Europe which might, not failing such guarantees.

The business of the Supreme Court, the President says, is at present largely in arrears. In the courts of many of the circuits also, the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. The remedy suggested by the Attorney General is the appointment of additional Circuit Judges and the creation of an Intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals which shall relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its jurisdiction. The President next gives the figures published in the report of the Postmaster General and then takes up the report of Secretary Schurz.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian policy sketched in the report is indorsed. Its object, which is to make liberal provision for the education of Indian youth, to settle the Indians upon farms to sin severalty, to give them title in fee to their farms, inalienable for a certain number of years, and when their wants are thus provided for to dispose by sale of the lands on their reservations not occupied and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses now provided for by annual appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the Indians, and as also calculated to remove two obstructions which the existence of large reservations presents to the settlement and development of the country. I therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the government to give the Indians a title in fee, inalienable for twenty five years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation made in my first annual message that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the Homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalienability for a certain period. The President announces his intention of protecting the Indians of the Indian Territory, but as settlers work their way in the difficulties will increase, and he approves of the advice given the Indians on a recent occasion, to divide among themselves in severalty as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual titles in fee, instead of their present tribal ownership in common, and to consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the government for their benefit.

The message concludes with urging a generous policy toward the District of Columbia.

Talk about town debts, but the condition of Wiscasset, a small town in Maine, is the most deplorable of any that we have knowledge of. The present debt of the town is $261,841,51. while the total valuation is only $573,899. The select men of the town say that the valuation has been kept up to the highest possible point; that a fair valuation to-day would not exceed $500,000. In order to pay the interest on the enormous debt, and at the same time run the town affairs in the most economical way, requires a tax of 5½ per cent. on the valuation. In order to pay this, farmers sold their cows and other cattle and stripped their lands of wood. But it is thought that the town can not stand such a strain, and the bond holders held a meeting at Boston, a few days ago, and proposed to settle with the town for fifty cents on the dollar, the money to be paid in yearly instalments, the last and largest being $43,500 in 1902.

Not half the children of school age in Kentucky attend any school, either public or private. Is it any wonder that crime is on the increase in that State, and that Democracy finds congenial conditions upon which to thrive?

Poetry.

THE FATE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

WRITTEN IN THE ILLINOIS STATE PRISON.

It's curious, isn't it, Billy,
The change that twelve months may bring,
Last year I was in Saratoga,
As happy and rich as a king,
I was raking in pools on the races,
And feeing the waiters with "Ten,"
And sipping mint-julips by twilight,
And to-day I am here in the "Pen."

"What led me to do it?" What always
Leads men to destruction and crime?
The prodigal son, whom you've read of,
Has altered somewhat in his time.
He spends his substance as freely
As the biblical fellow of old;
But when it is gone he fancies
The husks will turn into gold.

Champagne, a box at the opera;
High steps while fortune is flush,
The passionate kiss of women,
Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush.
The old, old story, Billy,
Of pleasures that end in tears,
The froth that foams for an hour,
The dregs that are tasted for years.

Last night I sat here and pondered
On the ends of my evil ways,
There arose like a phantom before me
The vision of boyhood days.
I thought of my old home, Billy,
Of the school house on the hill,
Of the brook that flowe through the meadow
I can e'en hear its music still.

Again I thought of my mother,
Of the mother that taught me to pray,
Whose love was a precious treasure,
That I heedlessly cast away.
I saw again in my visions
The fresh-lipped, careless boy,
To whom the future was boundless,
And the world but a mighty toy.

I thought of all this as I sat here,
Of my ruined and wasted life,
And the pangs of remorse were bitter,
They pierced my heart like a knife.
It takes some courage, Billy,
To laugh in the face of fate,
When the yearning ambitions of manhood
Are blasted at twenty-eight.

—*Joliette (Ill.) Republican.*

Our Story Teller.

Prudence Gray.

That's my name, for father said there wasn't a better barge on the river than the Prudence, and if I was called the same he was sure there would never be a better girl.

Poor father! He was always very fond of me, and my earliest remembrances are of sitting on the tiller and having a ride, when he stood there of an evening steering the barge, with the great cinnamon-red sail filled out by the wind, and the water foaming and bubbling by us as we ran up the river toward the big city, where the ships lay close together in dock and against the wharves, emptying their loads or waiting for others before going away across the seas.

I used to think our barge, which was a very small billy boy, if you know what that is—if you don't I must tell you that it's a barge built with rounded ends and low bulwarks, meant for carrying loads up rivers, but built also to be able to go out to sea a little while running along the coast—I used to think our barge I say, a very, very large ship, till I grew old enough to compare it with those that passed us going up or down the river, and then it used to seem to me that it would be wonderfully fine to go on board one of those great ships and go sailing away—far away—across the ocean, instead of just coasting along to Sheerness and up the Medway, as we used to go year after year, loading deep down in the water.

I can't tell you how my child-life slipped away, living with mother and father on board that barge, a little bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I know is that I was very happy, and that I never hardly went ashore, and when I did I was frightened and wanted to get back; and at last I seemed to have grown all at once into a great girl, and father and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left us very suddenly, and we had been ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and came back from the funeral and were sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could believe it was anything but a terrible dream, and that I should not wake and find that she was alive once more, as blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take the tiller or a pull at a rope, the same as I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that, and as a couple of years slipped by the work on the barge fell more and more into my hands, and I used to smile to myself as I saw how big and strong they had grown. For father grew quiet and dull day by day, and used to have a stone bottle filled whenever he went ashore, and then sit with it in the cabin all alone till I called him to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours was only a small barge and once started, with a fair wind, I could manage her well enough; while when we had to tack backwards and forwards across the river mouth, I could always lock the tiller by the rope that hung on to the belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this side or that side, till I had taken a pull at the sheet and brought the barge round on the other tack.

I must have passed half my life in those days leaning back against that tiller, with its end carved to look like a great acorn, and the name of the old barge, Prudence, cut deep in the side. There I'd stand looking out ahead as we glided along over the smooth sea, passing a buoy here and a light there, giving other barges and smacks a wide berth, and listening to the strange, squealing noise of the gulls as they wheeled and hovered and swept by me, so closely sometimes that I could almost have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about the mouth of the river and far up beyond the bridge; and somehow, I don't know how it was, the men on the different boats we passed had always a kind hail or a wave of the hand for us, as we glided by, if we were too far off for the friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty close to the great ships and steamers, inward or outward bound, so as to look at the ladies I saw on board; not that I cared to do so very often, because it seemed to make me sad, for the faces I looked on seemed to be so different to mine that I felt as if I was another kind of being, and it used to set me wondering and make me think; and at such times I've leaned against the tiller and dreamed and dreamed in a walking fashion of how I would like to read and write and work, as I had seen ladies sitting and reading and working, on the decks of the big ships, under the awning; and then I had to set my dreams aside and have a pull at the sheet or take a reef in the sail, because the wind freshened, and my dreams all passed away.

I don't think poor father meant it unkindly, but he seemed to grow more and more broken and helpless every day; and this frightened me, and made me work to keep the barge clean and ship-shape, lest the owners should come on board and see things slovenly, and find fault with father and dismiss him, and that I knew would break his heart. So I worked on, and in a dull heavy way father used to thank me; and the time glided on, till one day, as we were lying off Southend, with the sea glassy and not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned back against the tiller, and would not turn my head, because I could hear a boat being sculled along toward us, and I knew it was coming from the great leeboard barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father," I said to myself at last in a choking voice; and as a hail came I was obliged to turn, and here stood up in the little boat he was sculling, with an oar over the stern, John Grove, in his dark trousers, blue Jersey and scarlet cap; and as I saw his sunburnt face and brown arms and hands, I felt my heart beating fast, and knew he was not coming to see father, but to se me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I had known John Grove for years now, and we had nodded and waved to one another often as we had passed up and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said as he came close in; and I did it dreamily, and as soon as I had done so I began to pull it back, but it was too late; he had hitched it around the thwart of his boat, and was up over the side before I could stir; and then he stood looking down upon me, while I felt sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and as if I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said at last.

"No, my lass," he said, quietly, "I want to see you."

"Me!" I faltered, with my face burning.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his handsome brown face lit up, and he looked so manly as he laid his hand on my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're both young yet, for I'm not six and twenty, but I thought it was time I spoke to you."

"Spoke to me?" I said with my face burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you, for we've been courting now a matter of four years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out laughing and feeling more at my ease, "why, we've hardly spoken to one another."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long breath, "Over again."

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well then, John," I cried hastily. "That's right, Prudence; but as I was going to say, not spoken to one another! Well now could we, always taking our turns at the tiller as we were? But all the same, my lass, I've been always a courting of you, night and day, these four years, and looking out and longing for the time when the Prudence would come in sight and I could give you a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my cheeks again as I heard him speak, and knew how anxiously I had looked out for his barge coming up or down the river; and then I began wondering what it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've saved ten pounds, all my own, and our owner has just given me the command of a new barge, with as pretty a cabin in it as you'd wish to see; and so, my lass, I thought I'd ask you if so be as now we've been courting four years, you wouldn't come to me and be my wife."

"No!" I said, No," and shook my head; I belong to father, and I could never leave him—never."

"But you'll have to some day, Prudence," he said, looking dreadfully down-hearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave him; he wants me more and more every day; and I must stay.

"Prudence," he said, sharply, "you ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take up with any one else, and go aboard any other barge—no, no," he cried, "I won't be so mean as to ask you that. But, Prudence, dear, some day you may have to leave him, and when you do, will you please recollect as John Grove, loves you better than aught else in the wide world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence?" he cried in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody else, and there's no one as cares for me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John," I said simply: "and if you like me, and I ever do—leave—oh, dear! what am I saying?"

I sat down on a fender and covered my face with coarse red hands, and began to cry; but he took my hands down, and looked long and lovingly in my face, with his great, honest brown eyes; and then he couldn't speak but seemed to choke. At last he gasped out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm going away now to wait, for you'll come to me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass, when you'll be all alone in the world; and when it does come, there's the cabin of the Betsey Ann, clean painted up, and waiting for you just as her master's awaiting too."

He went quietly over the side and cast off the rope, and was gone before I knew it, and I sat there in the calm afternoon and evening, sometimes crying, sometimes feeling hopeful, and with a sense of joy at my heart such as I never felt before.

And so that evening deepened into night, the barge a quarter of a mile astern of us and no wind coming, only the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about ten o'clock at night when I was forward seeing to the light hoisted up to keep anything from running into us, when I heard father come stumbling up from the cabin, and make as if to come forward to me.

"Prue," he cried, "Prue!"

"Yes, father, coming," I said; and then I uttered a wild shriek, and rushed towards where the boat hung astern by her painter, hauled her up and climbed in; for no sooner had I answered than I heard a cry and a heavy splash and I knew father had gone overboard.

I was in the boat in a moment, and I had the scull over the stern, paddling away in the direction that the cry had come from; but, though I fancied in those horrible minutes that I saw a hand stretched out of the water, a king as it were for help, I paddled and sculled about till it was far from our barge, and then sank down, worn-out to utter a moan of horror, and sobbing, "Oh, father! what shall I do?"

"Is that you, Prudence?" said a voice.

"Yes, John, yes," I cried, looking out through the darkness, out of which a boat seemed to steal till it was alongside, when John stretched out his hand and took mine.

"Quick?" I grasped, "save him John—father—gone overboard!"

"When you shrieked out, Prue?"

"Yes, yes," I wailed; "oh, save him! save him!"

"My poor lass," he said, "that's a good quarter of an hour ago, and the tide's running strong. I've been paddling about ever since, trying to find you, for I went up to the barge and you were gone."

"But father," I wailed, "father—save him!"

"My poor little lass," he said, tenderly, "I'd jump into the water now if you bid me, but what can I do, you know, Prudence, what can I do?"

I did not answer, for I did know that he must have been swept far away before then; and I was beginning to feel that I was alone—quite alone in the world.

It was quite six months after that dreadful night that one evening John came ashore from his barge to the cottage where I was staying with his mother and had been ever since he had brought me there, without seeing him to speak to only to wave my hand to him as he sailed by. That evening he came and looked wistfully at me, and said but little, and at last his time was up and he rose to go.

I walked down to his boat with him, and on the way he told me he had got leave to alter the name of his barge, and it was called the Prudence, too; and then without a word about the past, he was saying good bye, when I put my hands in his and said, quietly:

"John, dear, I haven't forgot my promise."

"And you are alone now, Prudence, my lass," he cried eagerly.

"No, John, no," I said softly, as the tears ran down my cheeks; "I never shall be while you live."

"Never, my lass, never," he cried. "And you'll be my little wife?"

"Yes, John, yes; I promised you."

"When I come back from this voyage?"

"Yes, John, when you will," I said, and with one long hand pressure we parted, and I went back to wait another month, and then I was his happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was once more on the river or out at sea leaning upon the tiller and gazing straight before me, with the gulls wailing as they wheeled and dipped and skimmed or settled upon the water; while the soft wind gently stirred the print hood that was lightly tied over my wind-ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's young wife living on the tide but very happy; for John often points to the great ships that pass us, with their captains in gold-laced caps, and as he does so he whispers—"Not with the best among them, Prue, not with the best; I wouldn't even change places with a king."

And if he is as happy as I, dear John is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Eloquent Speech of Col. Ingersoll at the Grant Banquet at Chicago in Response to a Toast.

"The volunteer soldiers of the Union army"—they were the defenders of humanity, the destroyers of prejudice, the breakers of chains, and, in the name of the future, slew the monster of their time. They finished what the soldier of the revolution commenced. They have relit the torch that fell from their august hands and filled the world again with light. They blotted out from our statute books the law passed by hypocrites at the instigation of robbers, and tore with brave and indignant hands from the constitution of the United States that infamous clause that made men the catchers of their fellow men. They made it possible for judges to be just, for statesmen to be humane, and for politicians to be honest. They broke the shackles from the limbs of slaves, from the souls of masters and from the northern brain. They kept our country on the map of the world and our flag in heaven. They rolled the stone from the sepulchre of progress, and found therein two angels clad in shining garments—Nationality and Liberty.

The soldiers were the saviors of the republic; they were the liberators of men. In writing the proclamation of emancipation, Lincoln, greatest of our mighty dead, whose memory is as gentle as a summer air when the reapers sing amid gathered sheaves, copied with the pen what the grand hands of brave comrades had written with their swords. Grander than the Greek, nobler than the Roman, the soldiers of the republic, with patriotism as careless as the air, fought for the rights of others, for the nobility of labor, and battled that a mother might own her child, that arrogant idleness should not scar the back of patient toil, and that our country should not be a many-headed monster made of warring States, but a nation, sovereign, grand and free. Blood was water, money was leaves, and life was only common air, until one flag floated over a republic, without a master and without a slave. And then was asked the question, "Will a free people voluntarily tax themselves to pay a nation's debt?" The soldiers went home to their waiting wives, to their glad children, and to the girls they loved. They went back to the fields, the shops, the mines. They had not been demoralized. They had been ennobled. Mocking at reverses, laughing at poverty, they made friend of toil. They said, "We saved the nation's life, and what is life without honor?" They worked and wrought, with all of labor's royal sons, that every pledge the nation made might be redeemed. And their great leader, having put a shining band of friendship, a girdle of clasped and loving hands around the globe, came home to find, and now finds, that every promise made in war has now the ring and gleam of gold.

There is another question still. Will all the wounds of war be healed? I answer yes. The southern people must submit—not to the dictation of the north, but to a nation's will, and the verdict of mankind. They were wrong, and the time will come when they will say that at the people are the victors, who have been vanquished by the right. Freedom conquered them, and freedom will cultivate their fields, will educate their children, will weave robes of wealth, will execute the laws and and fill the land with happy homes. The soldiers of the union saved the south as well as the north. They gave us the nation. They gave us liberty here, and their grand victories have made tyranny the world over as insecure as snow upon the lips of volcanoes.

And now let us drink to the volunteers, to those who sleep in unknown and sunken graves, whose names are known only to the hearts they loved and left, of those who oft in happy dreams can see the footsteps of return. Let us drink to the maimed, whose scars gave modesty a tongue. Let us drink to those who dared, and gave to chance the care and keeping of their lives. Let us drink to all the living and to all the dead—to Sherman and to Sheridan, and to Grant, the laureled soldiers of the world, and last to Lincoln, whose loving life, like a bow of peace, spans and arches all the clouds of war.

The Cruelty Practiced by Shippers of Live Stock.

On the subject of the cruelty practiced by the shippers of live stock, Mr. Zadoc Street said, at a meeting of the American Humane Association, recently assembled in Chicago, that he had seen at a station in Kansas, large, fine looking, fat cattle, which the owner expected to sell for exportation, that had been confined in small pens for three days and nights continuously, exposed to the hot sun without feed or water. The man in charge of them said he had just received a dispatch from their owner to ship them to St. Louis without giving them feed or water; and he stated that after they arrived in St. Louis he could get one hundred pounds of water into each one of them before they were weighed or sold. The weather was extremely warm, and the drivers forced nineteen of these large cattle into each car.

In order to accomplish this, they pounded and punched them with poles, each having a sharp nail in its head, until the blood ran. This man claimed, too, to be an old shipper; said that he had shipped thousands of cattle, and that it did not hurt them in the least to go without food or water for four days in succession, even if the weather was very hot. Mr. Street further remarked that no experienced shipper would allow cattle to have feed or water for twenty-four hours before shipping them. A large number of other shippers said they never allowed their cattle to have feed or water for at least twenty-four hours before loading them into the cars, because cattle would not incline to lie down if kept hungry and thirsty. Many pens were so crowded that there was no space for the cattle to lie down for rest, and in their state of torment the larger animals hooked and gored the smaller ones.—*Ex.*

About Thackeray.

John Morley's series of English men of letters has got so far as Thackeray. Anthony Trollope, of course, knew the subject of his little book. He touches lightly yet clearly the early life and domestic relations of Thackeray, and the sad reck of his home by the mental alienation of the wife and mother. Thackeray began life with a snug income of £500 a year, but this was dissipated in careless newspaper ventures, and, to some extent by gambling, a vice which he seems to have early outgrown. Trollope enlarges rather unnecessarily on the lazy and desultory habit of the man, but it was a manner rather than a trait, for the work of his literary career was abundant enough for the years occupied. The biographer also dwells for two or three pages on the pang which Thackeray must have experienced when the editor of *Fraser's* wished to shorten the "Great Hoggerty Diamond." It is not improbable that Thackeray was thus instructed and improved, and he, at least, gives no opinion to the contrary. Great as are the privileges of genius, it is by no means fair to suppose with Trollope that it never owes anything to the severe standards of men trained to the literary *metier*.

An interesting incident or series of incidents in Thackeray's life resulted from his efforts to get office. In 1848, when the author of "Vanity Fair" was in receipt of a considerable income, but anxious to make good provision for his three daughters (he had also taken another little kinswoman to bring up), he sought the position, then vacant, of assistant secretary at the British post-office. The postmaster general, the Marquis of Clanricarde, was his friend, and freely promised him the place, but the department rose in arms against the introduction into an important post of a man without training in its work, and whose easy going habits gave little promise of a faithful performance of its duties. Besides, the next man below who had been deserving and awaiting promotion for years would be deeply wronged. As Trollope well says, the office would have worked and annoyed Thackeray beyond the point of any capability for literary effort. In 1854 he likewise sought the secretaryship of the American legation, an easier position doubtless, but one which would also have wronged some man who was working in the line of promotion. Lord Clarendon, "in the kindest way possible," told him the post was already filled, and would not, in any event, be filled out of the service. Thackeray argued over his own name the propriety of giving public places to literary men, and cites the example of "the States," but we think even he must have recognized certain limitations to this demand. It is better to bestow places for literary merit than by favoritism of rank or of party service, but the claim of the regular profession of the civil service, in all classes where special training is required and a line of promotion is possible, must be recognized as paramount to all other claims. Mr. Thackeray, in 1857, stood for Parliament from Oxford, and only escaped election by 53 votes, in a total poll of 2100. He was beaten by Mr. Cardwell, the present viscount, who before and after this event sat many years at Oxford.

Thus forced to devote himself to literature and lecturing, a branch of literature, he attained in private life a fortune which office would never have conferred, and left an income of £750 a year. Two years before his death he built a fine house at Palace Green, in which his friends thought him ill advised and extravagant, but it was sold after his death at an advance of £20,000, vindicating the sagacity of the investment, as he said, "for the benefit of his children." Mr. Trollope's sketch will deepen the popular impression of Thackeray as a man who hated, satirized and stripped off sham through his whole life, who loved humanity so much that he would not lie about it, and who was just, generous and tender in all his private relations.—*Springfield Republican.*

Old Times.

Half a century ago a large part of the people of the United States lived in houses unpainted, unplastered, and utterly devoid of comfort. A well-fed fire in the yawning chasm of a large chimney gave partial warmth to the single room, and it was a common remark that the inmates were roasting one side while freezing the other; in contrast, a majority of the people of the older States now live in houses that are clapboarded, painted, blinded and comfortably warmed. Then the household furniture consisted of a few plain chairs, a plain table, a bedstead made by the village carpenter. Carpets there were none. To-day few are the homes in the city or country that do not contain a carpet of some sort, while the average laborer by a week's work may earn enough to enable him to repose at night upon a spring bed.

Fifty years ago the kitchen "dressers" were set forth with a shining row of pewter plates. The farmer ate with a buck handled knife and an iron or pewter spoon, but advancing civilization has sent the plates and spoons to the melting pot, while the knives and forks have given place to nickle or silver plated cutlery. In those days the utensils for cooking were a dinner pot, teakettle, skillet, Dutch oven and frying pan; to-day there is no end of kitchen furniture. The people of 1830 sat in the evening in the glowing light of pitch-knot fire, or read their weekly newspaper by the flickering light of a "tallow dip;" now, in the city and village, their apartments are bright with the flame of the gas jet, or the softer radiance of kerosene. Then if the fire went out upon the hearth it was rekindled by coal from from a neighboring hearth, or by flint, steel and tinder. Those who indulged in pipes or cigars could light them only by some hearthstone; to-day we light fires and pipes by the dormant fireworks in the match safe, at a cost of one-hundredth of a cent.

In those days we guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor. Only the rich could afford a clock. To day who does not carry a watch? And as for clocks, you may purchase them at wholesale, by the cart load, at sixty-two cents apiece. Fifty years ago how many dwellings were adorned with pictures? How many are there now that do not display a print, engraving, chromo or lithograph? How many pianos or parlor organs were there then? Reed organs were not invented until 1850, and now they are in every village. Some who may read this article will remember that in 1830 the Bible, the almanac and the few text books used in schools were almost the only volumes in the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the villages a few public-spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes; in contrast the public libraries of the present, containing more than 10,000 volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday-school and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000. Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every 100 inhabitants of the United States.—*Atlantic.*

Chemistry of Cooking Meat.

In roasting, the heat first coagulates the albumen and gelatine of the meat, preventing their escape except in small quantities. The heat slowly penetrates the interior. Unless the roasting be continued sufficiently long, the parts nearest the centre will not be hot enough to coagulate the albumen, and the meat will be red, juicy and underdone. It is obvious that the roast should be exposed to a good roasting heat from the first. By this means, the greater portion of the juices is retained within the meat.

In boiling, the result is somewhat different. If the flesh be placed in cold water and the temperature raised gradually, the soluble albumen, the soluble salts, and the flavoring portions, all of which are soluble, begin to press out into the water, and the meat gradually becomes impoverished, while the liquid in which it is boiled becomes correspondingly rich and nutritive. In order to preserve the full flavor and quality of the meat, the water must be boiling before the joint is put in, and maintained at a gentle simmer until the whole of the meat has attained a temperature of at least one hundred and seventy degress. By this method the albumen in the exterior portions is coagulated as soon as it comes in contact with the water, and prevents the escape of the soluble portions within. The meat is vastly richer and more palatable, but the broth suffers proportionately. We can take advantage of these facts according as we wish to have the strength in broth, as in beef tea, or in the flesh of itself. The brown color which boiling often gives soups, does not add to their flavor, as is generally supposed. By custom this dark color is associated with the idea of strength and flavor. This color is sometimes given in broth by the addition of a little burnt sugar. When salt is added to fresh meat, the juices ooze out to form a brine, and, of course, are lost to the meat. To avoid impoverishing the meat, salt should not be added until the flesh is partially cooked. These principles are perhaps more generally known than employed in practice. —*Prof. Failyer, of Kansas State Agricultural College.*

Healing Raw Surfaces.

Nearly a year ago Dr. G. F. Waters of Boston made the discovery that the bicarbonate of soda, if applied to a burned or scalded surface, promptly subdued the pain. He performed a somewhat impressive experiment to prove his discovery. He scalded himself severely on a space seven centimetres broad, all around his wrist. The application of the bicarbonate immediately relieved the pain, and if all had gone well, the burn would have been cured in a week. But the doctor was careless, and permitted his cuff-button to catch and tear the blistered skin; and further trouble of the same sort was caused by friction on the edge of the cuff. The result was that while the rest of the burn was soon cured, the part thus torn became a troublesome, suppurating wound. Studying the subject, Dr. Waters thought that possibly vegetable albumen might answer the purpose that animal albumen is supposed to, in the formation of dermal scales. He proceeded to test this theory by removing the scab from a portion of the wound, drying the surface with blotting paper, and then immediately applying the white juice of the common milkweed. Space after space of the sore surface was thus treated, each portion being allowed to heal successfully before the next part was tried. According to the depth of the sore, the time of healing varied from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; but in each instance new skin formed completely across. The doctor states, as to his new discovery, that the only essential point is to dry the surface gently and thoroughly with blotting paper before applying the milkweed juice. From the description, it appears that after the juice was applied, and while the healing was in progress, a piece of blotting paper was also used to cover the surface.

A special from Perry, Ga., states that a negro charged with burglary, and who confessed that he belonged to a gang that had committed burglaries in several counties, was taken from jail and hung to a tree.

Five of eighteen students at Allegheny College, Meadville, who engaged in hazing, have been expelled.

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS

11-6

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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja47t-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
v6 1-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law Office next to Garman's hotel in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny. Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER, DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	2 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven.	3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 33 a m
" "	Williamsport.	8 15 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 50 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 C
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

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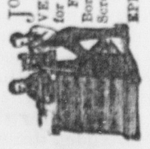

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42 6t* ANNA GASSNER, Administratrix

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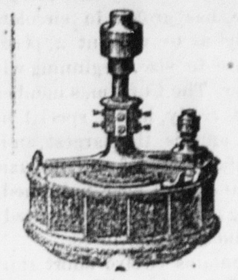

BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46a812-tf.

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet: size of parlor 12x23 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15: four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.
The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.
For further particulars, apply to
11-35-6m H. D. LANDIS, Bellefonte, Penn'a

ESTRAY.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, at Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township County, Pa., on or about the 25th day of October, 1879, TWO RED STEERS one a Spring Calf with some white on the flank, and a piece off of left ear, the other is about one-and-a-half years old, with no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages and take the same away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
46-3t HENRY BECK.

Miscellaneous.

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular.
11-47-4t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

PENSIONS!

Soldiers wounded or injured in the service even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension from date of discharge, under the new pension law, if application is made at once. Send stamp for blanks and new soldier circular.
11-47-4t W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $1 000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings mailed free. LAWRENCE & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall Street is the legitimate way to fortune every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization system of operating in stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

COMMISSION

—AND—

Auction Room!

—o—

EVERYTHING YOU WANT.

—o—

Thomas Burnside, Ag't.,

35-3m BELLEFONTE, PA

PREPARED COKE

—FOR—

FAMILY USE.

—o—

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,

$3.00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

36 3m. DANIEL RHOADS,
Sept. 5th, 1879. Gen. Supt

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitor of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-1

New Advertisements.

WILLIAMS & BRO.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.

—o—

GRAINING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PAPER-HANGING,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
KALSOMINING.

Paint Shop and Office in Second Story of
McCLAIN'S BLOCK, op. BUSH HOUSE,
11-46-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 46 4 w

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 46-4w

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $143 to $255 CABINET ORGANS, 12 stops, 3 set reeds 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $98. Holiday Newspaper Free. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 46-4t

CONSUMPTION
CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which has been tested in thousands of cases. Pamphlet, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail free of charge, on receipt of stamps. Please name this paper. W. W. SHEBAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
46 4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD BY GENERAL GRANT. PRICE ONLY $3

This is the fastest-selling book ever published, and the only complete and authentic History of Grant's Travels. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 46-4w

IN THIS age of Commerce and in these go-a-head times, the pressing demand is for thoroughly trained men for business. Our Institution offers unsurpassed facilities to young and middle aged men for obtaining a Practical Education. A short time only is required to complete the course of study. Expense light. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh.
Duff's Bookkeeping, published by Harper & Bros.; printed in colors; 400 pp. The largest work on the science published. A work for bankers, railroads, business men and practical accountants. Price, $3.00, postage 20 cents.
11-47-1m

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Liberty township, about October 1st, a RED HEIFER about three years old, with a clit in the left ear. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JOHN C. BECHDEL
Blanchard, Nov. 22, 1879.* 11-47-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between A. M. McCLAIN and CLAUDE COOK has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, Claude Cook retiring from the business. The books will be in possession of the old firm, and all debts be paid by them. Parties knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm are requested to call and make prompt settlement, and avoid expense of collection.
A. M. McCLAIN,
CLAUDE COOK.
Milesburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1879
The business will be continued at the old stand by [46-3t] A. M. McCLAIN.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

The Boys and Girls and their Friends will find in

WIDE AWAKE

FOR 1880

Hosts of things to enjoy. Among them will be TWO CAPITAL SERIAL STORIES:

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS,
AND HOW THEY GREW.
By MARGARET SIDNEY. Illustrated by Jessie Curtis.

Two Young Homesteaders,
By THEODORA R. JENNES. Illustrated by Mr. Robert Lewis.

There will also be Four Two-part Stories:
Billy's Hound,
The Boy that Was Too Beautiful,
Our Store,
At Plymouth Oak Farm.

OUR AMERICAN ARTISTS,
Mr. S. G. W. BENJAMIN will continue these papers which have been so gladly welcomed by the people at large, being the only Art Series ever prepared for young readers; and, as during 1879, they will be largely illustrated by the artists themselves, and will also take up our Sculptors, Bird and Flower Painters, Book and Magazine Illustrators and Engravers.

CONCORD PIC-NIC DAYS.
Under this title Mr. GEO. B. BARTLETT will present a series of Out-of-door Games for both Boys and Girls. These amusement papers will be full of Concord reminiscences of famous haunts, and noted people whose names are familiar to the literature and art of two continents,

Professor M. P. Paul and His Discoveries in the Starry Heavens,
Chronicled in Verse by JOHN HENRY JACK. Illustrated by ABIATHAR ANN.

The entire collection will be arranged and edited by JOHN BROWNJOHN, and the drawings re-touched by MISS MARY A. LATHBURY.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.
A series of Twelve Original Exercise Songs, for use in Public Schools, are being prepared for WIDE AWAKE, under the supervision of MR. LOUIS C. ELSON, a gentleman well known to the musical public of Boston and New York.

Delightful Surprises Every Month.
Now is the time to subscribe. Only $2 00 a year. Agents wanted. Liberal commission. Address all orders and inquiries to
D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
46 4t] 32 *Franklin St., Boston, Mass.*

New Advertisements.

GRANT'S TOUR Around the WORLD.
BY L. T. REMLAP.

Elegantly Illustrated, 400 Pages. Price $1.50 Contains full and accurate description of Gen. Grant's tour, receptions, addresses of welcome, speeches in all the towns and cities in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Egypt, India, China, Japan and other countries—with reports of the addresses of welcome and the General's speeches; also, graphic pen pictures of the places of interest visited by Gen. Grant and his party.
The history of this trip, with its unprecedented and unlooked-for ovations and triumpal tour, will be found of interest to every American.

Agents Wanted. Send for full particulars and be convinced that this is the most salable book in the market; or, to save time, send $1.00 for complete copy of the book, and state your choice of territory. Address
EVANS & CO.,
45 4t 9 Murray St. New York.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William M. Iddings, late of Union township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. 41 6t
MARY JANE IDDINGS,
JOHN S. IDDINGS,
Fleming, Oct. 8th, '79 Administrators.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The undersigned, Treasurer of the School Board of Spring township, hereby gives notice to the tax-payers of said township that he will be at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, December 6th, 1879, for the purpose of receiving School Tax. To all persons who will pay their tax on or before that time, a deduction of five per centum will be made.
45-3t W. H. NOLL, *Treasurer.*

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, NEW YORK
TRY IT
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Additional Local Matters.

—A fine lot of choice confectioneries at Wilson, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets.

—The McCalmont farm, or rather part of it, known as the Beck addition, 48 acres, was sold last Saturday to W. W. Beck for $47 per acre

—"You didn't know it was his cigar, did you?" That's what they say now to a certain nice gentleman who lately got hold of the wrong cigar.

—Our young men when they desire a shave or shampoo that is just a little extra, when they want to look just a little better than they ever looked before, they always call on Beck, under the First National Bank.

—Mrs. Reed received word on Monday of the death, at Milroy, of her sister in-law, Mrs. James Thompson, the mother of Rev. Samuel Thompson. It will be remembered the husband of Mrs. Thompson died about a year ago.

—A spelling bee will be held in the Wigwam to-morrow evening. Music and other attractions may also be expected. Ten cents admission will be charged, and the proceeds will be applied to paying for the new library of the Sunday school.

—Insure with J. A. Rankin & Son, Bellefonte. They have the oldest and most reliable insurance agency in the county; have paid through the agency from the year 1871 up to the present time, $89,686,03 in losses, and $150,000 since the establishment of the agency.

—At last we have it straight and with authority in regard to the census district in which our county has been placed. Now it is the Seventh district, which is made up of the counties of Adams, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union and York.

—One of the nicest and what is destined to be the most popular amusements of the winter, has just been introduced to the people of Bellefonte—the new roller skating rink in Bush's Hall, where crowds congregate every afternoon and evening to take part in the pleasant and healthful enjoyment of roller skating. Admission 10 cents.

—Rev. Mr. Yocum telegraphed to his people last Saturday, from Milton, whither he had gone to meet his wife, that their little daughter Birdie, was lying very ill with scarlet fever in Baltimore, and he would spend the Sabbath by her bedside. There was no preaching, consequently, in the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum have the sympathy of the community.

—The musical folks of Milesburg have organized a singing association holding their first meeting on Saturday night last. It was well attended, and from the interest taken they feel confident of making the undertaking a success. Mr. Levy kindly tendered the use of his hall free of charge. Mr. L. T. Eddy is the leader, and his daughter fills the position of organist. Our best wishes for the success of the enterprise.

The Wonderful Christmas Number of St. Nicholas.

This monthly magazine for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, has grown in circulation so rapidly as to warrant a permanent increase in size, beginning with November. The Christmas number, now almost ready, has a special holiday cover, and is the largest and most beautiful issue of any magazine for girls and boys ever published, containing more than one hundred pages and ninety-five pictures.

It contains twelve short stories by J. T. Trowbridge, Washington Gladden, J. W. De Forest, Maurice Thompson, Sarah Winter Kellogg, and others; also the first chapter of a Serial Story by Louisa M. Alcott, written in the author's best vein, and the second installment of a capital serial for the boys, by William O. Stoddard, to run some months. (A long story, also for boys, by Noah Brooks, author of "The Boy Emigrants," will begin soon.) John Greenleaf Whittier contributes a long poem, while Lucy Larcom and Mary Mapes Dodge are also represented in verse. There is a Christmas Play for Festivals, by Edward Eggleston; an illustrated art-paper on Thorvaldsen, and an account, with twelve pictures, of the life and doings of New York Telegraph Boys.

Gustave Dore, Knaus, Mary Hallock Foote, Kelly, Diehman, Bensell, Sheppard, Eytinge, Jessie Curtis and Addie Dedyard are among the artists represented.

Buy this number and see what *St. Nicholas* really is. Your dealers will supply it and take your subscription for the year, or the money may be sent in check, P. O. order or registered letter to the publishers. Price, $3.00 a year, 25 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N.Y.

First Edition, 103,000.

So rapidly are orders increasing for the DECEMBER SCRIBNER that it is thought the first edition of 103,000 will not supply the demand. One cause of the recent increase in circulation, by which one hundred thousand November numbers were sold in two weeks, is undoubtedly due to the growing interest in the two serials. Henry James, Jr.'s "Confidence," which is one of his most fascinating character studies, and George W. Cable's novel of New Orleans life, "The Grandissimes." This latter, begun in November, will be the leading serial story of the year. Mr. Cable's "Old Creole Days" has attracted wide attention, and this, his first novel, promises to be among the strongest and most important works of fiction that have yet appeared in American literature. A new serial story by Mrs. Burnett, author of "*That Lass o' Lowrie's*," has also been secured and will begin in an early number.

—Gregg Post, G. A. R., has its new carpet, woven in the national tri-colors, laid upon the floor. It is in great measure the results of the labors of Mr. Jones, who is a very active member of the Post, and who feels very proud of his success. At his solicitation we went up to see the post room into which we were kindly shown by Capt Cheeseman. Notwithstanding the glowing descriptions of the carpet committee we were entirely taken by surprise to find how pleasant, inviting and cheerful is the room where the old comrades gather and talk over the days when they stood shoulder to shoulder on the battle field.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes an extension across Clinton, Centre and Clearfield counties from Beech Creek, on the Bald Eagle Valley, to Philipsburg, on the Tyrone and Clearfield R.R. For this purpose a charter has been obtained for the Lock Haven and Clearfield Railroad Company; capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of $50 each. Geo. B. Roberts, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is named as the President, and four directors, Wistar Morris, N. Parker Shortridge, Edmund Smith, J. N. Dubarry, Strickland Kneass and John P. Green.—*North American.*

—For clear toys, caramels and mixtures, go to Wilson's, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets.

Large Land Sale.

The land lying on or near Marsh Creek comprising 3,451 acres in all, and in part the former property of John I. Curtin, Esq., were sold last Saturday to Mr. John F. Fowler for $62,000; $31,000 cash down. Mr. F. will immediately commence operations in the timber, and mills will be put up very soon. The new owner also has in contemplation the construction of a narrow-gauge steam railroad from Eagleville or Beech Creek out through the timber lands.

—Wanted, teelgraph poles; 30 feet long, barked, 7 inches in diameter at the small end and 12 inches in diameter at large end (chestnut), to be loaded on the cars in lots of five to ten car loads each.

BOND VALENTINE.

—Call at Wilson's, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets, and examine his confectioneries.

Views of an Old Virginian.

Mr. Richard Dudley Mason on the Political Situation—The Democracy and its Presidential Candidates.

The Louisville *Courier Journal*, of the 13th ult., prints a long interview with Mr. Richard Dudley Mason, of Virginia. Mr. Mason was born on the 12th of December, 1795. He is therefore a trifle short of his 84th year. Educated in France, he became at the early age of 22 an attache to the American Legation in London; but, wearying of diplomatic service within the year, he gave up his official post and entered the University of Oxford. He was an inmate of Corpus Christi five years. After taking his degree he traveled extensively and returned to America in the autumn of 1824. He had been abroad just twenty-one years. His fortune was ample, his modesty at least as great as his fortune, and his tastes simple and scholarly. He accepted a seat in the Virginia Assembly during a single session. He twice declined a seat in Congress, and once a seat in the Cabinet. He was offered the mission to France by two administrations, but he could never be induced to take office.

"You do not appear," said the *Courier Journal* correspondent, "to have a very high opinion of the present race of Democratic politicians, Mr. Mason?"

"Indeed, I have not. But for the Republican politicians, I should repeat in earnest what I said awhile ago in jest, that they ought to be flung into the Potomac. They have gone wrong ever since the war—first, on the negro question; then on the money question; and now, on the culmination of their blundering into an exigency on which the future of our system may depend. At the close of the war the status of the negro remained to be fixed. The extreme radicals proposed what finally came to pass—complete citizenship. Instead of meeting this wild scheme with a counter-scheme, looking to the good of both races, the Democratic party did nothing but bawl at them. They kept up this senseless outcry until the birth of the rag baby, and then they took to fondling this bastard, and crooning over it, and arraying it in all manner of fantastic apparel, 'rings on its fingers and bells on its toes,' and such like tomfoolery; bringing the honored traditions of a long line of honest public men into discredit, along with the public decency and credit——"

"But,' I interpolated, dreading somewhat a financial disquisition, 'how about the extra session?'

"A bad job of work," said he; "it was got up to kill off Tilden, to elect Mr Blackburn Speaker of the House and to bring Mr. Thurman forward as the favorite of the field for President. It did none of these things. On the contrary, it gave rise to a great many foolish, excited sayings and doings, revived the sectional question, put a club in the hands of the Republicans, united the stalwart and conservatives, and threw every domestic interest into peril. Perhaps we got the organization of the House by it; perhaps we didn't. I understand from Montgomery Blair that Mr. Beck, who is a Scotchman, takes this view of it, but we must remember that the Scotch are much given to making the best of bad bargains, and taking consolation where they can get nothing better. I confess I do not see it in that light. I see in it a blunder, which is only the less to be forgiven because it sprang from the motives of personal advancement."

"Do you really think so."

"I am sure of it. There has, indeed, never been a party whose leaders were so untrue to it as the Democratic party. They act like a body of condottiere, who know not when they will be required to fight on the other side. They talk much about 'principles,' and have none. They make no sacrifice."

DEMOCRATIC SECERIS.

"But is not this the lack of leadership? If Gen. Jackson were living, would it be so?"

"General Jackson was a man of a firm will. He was a military hero, and clubbed his way into power. He lived when man-worship followed success in public life. Parties were better drilled than they are now. I doubt if any man could discipline the scattered forces or command obedience of the guerilla chieftains whom stress of weather has driven into the Democratic fold. I went up to Washington during the winter of 1877 to meet and spend a few hours with my old friend, Charles O'Connor. I learned from him many curious facts. Among other matters of interest, he told me that immediately after the Presidential election, and as soon as it became clear there was going to be a contest over the count of the vote, Mr. Tilden drew a series of resolutions defining the powers of the House; he prepared a book to back these; he put the business in the hands of Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, who carried the plan through the committee, and made a great speech in support of it. That very day the Electoral bill, created in the seclusion of a committee room, was reported. Mr. Tilden's plan was ruthlessly set aside. Mr. Knott was submerged. Now, if under the circumstances the Democratic leaders in Congress would not follow their elected President upon an explicit and tenable line, combating the right of the Vice President to count the vote, whom would they follow? Not St. Paul, I judge, if he should descend from heaven to earth, with *bona fide* credentials and a message from the Great Jehovah. There is hardly a single member of the Senate who does not expect one day to be President. The lightning has so often struck where no one looked to see it strike—as in the case of Polk and Pierce and Hayes—that every little obscurity thinks it may strike him. Thus they are all self-seekers. The first thing they consider is themselves; the last thing is the country. Being without a fidelity to their country, they cannot be truly faithful to their party. The Republicans affect the virtue if they have it not, and when they lag they are whipped to it by the party discipline, and so they deceive people by their superior tact and address. The Democrats have not been at Washington long enough to be proficient in this respect, and are continually allowing their desire to expose their lack of virtue."

"You speak hard, sir."

"I would be unjust to no man, nor to any set of men. After all, what is it to me? I want no office, nor could I fill one if I could get one. But it is true that the Democratic leaders have thrown away what the Democratic masses won, and that with a blind, unreasoning folly, which is not far removed from madness."

SOME DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

"But as to a Democratic ticket next year, can we compromise——?"

"There can be no compromise as to principle. The Democratic party cannot eat its cake and have it. Expedients to that end will go like the rest."

"There is Governor Seymour?"

"That is moonshine. Mr. Seymour would not have the Presidency, still less a hopeless race for it."

"Well, Gen. Hancock?"

"It is never safe to run the lieutenant against the captain."

"And Judge Davis?"

"Not pointed enough—lacks the Presidential angle—too fat."

"Do you think Mr. Tilden can be nominated?"

"I think he will be. The leaders dare not reject him, and the people do not wish to. Mr. Tilden represents all that the rest do, and is exceptional besides. Above all, he is in himself an issue. This latter can not be resisted. Before the convention meets States enough will have spoken to secure his nomination. If Democrats enough to defeat him at the polls can be found, that will end the party, and, ridding the party of incompetent leadership, will enable them to organize a constitutional party of opposition founded in convictions and sufficiently inspired to come into power for good. I do not believe that the day has yet dawned when it can be truly said that 'there is no God in Israel.' I do not believe we have yet come upon the time when principles of evil shall constitute the rule and measure of success as in public life. The fortunes of Mr. Tilden seem dark enough. But they are not to be considered lost as long as he is made the object of attack. Politicians do not waste their invective upon dead bodies."

A SIX-SHOT REVOLVER FREE.—The famous American Model Six-Shot Bull-dozer Revolver is made of select metal and neatly finished. The cylinder revolves when the hammer is raised. Can be loaded in an instant. Just the thing for tramps and burglars. Having perfected arrangements for an immense quantity of these revolvers, we are enabled to make the following and heretofore unparalleled offer. To introduce the *Mammouth Guest* into new homes, we offer to send an elegant art premium and one revolver free, to any one who will send 75 cents for a six months' trial subscription. The *Mammouth Guest* is one of the largest paper published in the world. The family favorite and home paper for the million. It has 16 pages, 64 columns, crowded with illustrated articles, stories, poetry, sketches, wit, humor, fun, recipes, etc., etc., by the ablest writers. Our sole purpose in making this great offer is to introduce our paper, well knowing we can secure hundreds of subscribers in almost any town. The offer is open only 60 days. Remember you get a six-shot revolver free. Please remit a three cent postage stamp. Order at once, and address, J. A. ROARTY, Philadelphia, Pa. 48-2t

A New and Interesting Book.

HEADLEY'S ILLUSTRATED LIFE AND TRAVELS OF GEN. GRANT. This elegant new publication embraces particularly, a very minute account of Gen. Grant's late trip around the world.

Hon. J. T. Headley is a brilliant author. He has superior descriptive powers of just the sort to set before the reader, like a reality, the wonders, the splendors, the curiosities and the peculiarities of the Old World which Gen. Grant and his party looked upon. He is not confined to simple narration of Grant's movements, but describes scenery, places of great historic interest, monuments of antiquity, the principal wonders of all the great nations, and renders the narratives of the East fascinating as a panorama of the greatest wonders.

The book is full of information and entertainment, and will have more than a mere ephemeral interest. It is beautifully and very profusely illustrated, contains, among the two hundred and fifty odd, a superior steel-plate engraving of the General, and an elegant cut of the Arabian Stallions presented him by the Sultan of Turkey. An immense sale may readily be prophesied for this work, by reason of its authentic character, excellent authorship, fine mechanical execution, superior style and low price.

This work would be just the thing for a Christmas gift.

New Advertisments.

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OVER 5,000 PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS HAVE VOLUNTARILY

testified that they are a great improvement on the common, slow acting Porous Plasters by reason of their prompt action and the absolute certainty of their quickly relieving pain, and effecting a positive cure.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Congressman Frye, of Maine, predicts that the National Republican Convention will be held in Chicago, and that Blaine will be nominated if Grant will get out of the way.

WHAT AILS YOU?—It is a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels, which have resulted in distressing Piles or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort, and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty.

A Boston dispatch says registration for the election there has closed. The number of women registered is a little over 1,000, about 500 less than was expected.

TROUBLESOME CHILDREN—That are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to try it for them.

STRAY.—A RED STEER, supposed to be two years old next spring, came to the residence of the subscriber in Half Moon township, in October last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. R. S. THOMPSON.
Half Moon, Nov. 27, 1879. 48-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Account of F. P. SHOLL administrator of the Estate of D. W. SHOLL dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Centre county.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by by said Court, to hear and pass upon the exceptions and to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator among those legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of U. S. Keller in Bellefonte, Pa., on TUESDAY the 23d day of DECEMBER, A. D., 1879 at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

B. FRANK KELLER,
48-3t Auditor.

PARLOR ORGAN Solid Walnut Case, 2 full sets reeds, Octaves, Qual Reeds, 2 sets 5 Knee-swells only $60. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., 810 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS READ THIS! We want an agent in this county to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful inventions. Sample free. Address at once SHILSAN & CO. Marshall, Michigan. 48-4t

$66.00 PAID, Capital not required; we will start you; men and women, boys and girls, make money fast. Cost only trifling. Particulars free. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or all the time. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Send for our circular. Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS Make quick sales and the best profits on our New Book *Golden Thoughts on* Mother, Home and Heaven, in Prose and Poetry by 300 Authors. Illustrated. Please everybody; $2.75; also, 5000 "Curiosities of the Bible," $2.75. Mailed on receipt of price. E. G. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. 48-4

5,000 GOLD For a case of COUGHS, COLDS or Asthma take ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure. Sold by all druggists and dealers at 35c. and 75c. Sample Bottles, 10c. See that the name of F. W. KINGSMAN is blown in the glass of the bottle. Trade supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass 48-4t

On 30 Days Trial We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys and many other diseases. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich 48-4t

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AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated work, a complete and brilliant history of the great tour of Gen. GRANT AROUND THE WORLD by Gen. J. T. Headley, the prince of descriptive authors. A splendid gift-book. A Million People want it. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of imitations by unknown authors. The superior authorship, unique illustrations, elegant paper, and marvelous cheapness render this book immensely popular. 20,000 books sold. Circulars free, terms extremely liberal, outfit $1.00. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 48-4t

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Judgment, No. 267, April Term, 1878. Fi. Fa., No. 82, April T., 1878. } N. L. SCHENCK, vs. MICHAEL SCHENCK, Jr.

And now, April 1, 1878, by virtue of the above stated writ to me directed, I exposed the personal property of Michael Schenck jr., to sale, by public vendue or out-cry and sold the same to N. L. Schenck, as follows, to wit:—2 horse wagon, $2 25, spring wagon, 1.25, pair bobsleds, 1.75, sled, 1.25, reaper, 3.25, sorrel horse, 26.00, 2 colts, 2.50, gray horse, 2.25, set single harness, 1.10, lot of double harness, 1.10, hay rake, 2.25, wind mill, 75, plow and harrow, 2.00, 15 bush. wheat, 9.00, 20 bush. rye, 6.50, 75 bush. oats, 7.50, 150 corn, 6.50, 12 acres wheat in the ground, 13.50, 5 acres of rye in the ground, 4.50, hay, straw and corn fodder, 6.00, hay wagon, 1.25, 5 shoats, 7.45, 4 cows, 21.00, 4 head of young cattle, 5.80, lot of household furniture, 25.50, sundries, 1.75. Total, $181.75.

Received payment in full.

46-6t L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff.

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THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news promptly and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It has now a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to expend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores hippocrisy of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. An honest man, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, is one of its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government which the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington—The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentuous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor ways of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month or $7.70 a year, postage prepaid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, post-paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

46-6t I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

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As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

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THE INDEPENDENT appeals to cultivated men and women. It discusses current questions of religion, philosophy, and politics. It is wide awake. It is not afraid. It sets people to thinking. It welcomes fresh truth. It has numerous departments. It publishes more religious discussion than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopedia. It has a larger corps of the most famous writers than any other journal of any sort in the country. It makes strong friends of those who read it. Try it for next year.

We have purchased the newspaper copyright of the Boston Monday Lectures for 1879–80, to be delivered as heretofore, by the REV. JOSEPH COOK, beginning Nov 3d, and the same will be given verbatim to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT weekly together with the Preludes, after revision by the author.

Sermons by Eminent Clergymen

in all parts of the country will continue to be printed.

PREMIUMS.

☞We have decided to withdraw on the 31st day of December, 1879 all the premiums now offered by us to subscribers, a full list of which appears below; so that those who would avail themselves of our liberal offers must do so before December 31st 1879.

WORCESTER'S UNABRIDGED Pictorial Quarto Dictionary.

Bound in Sheep. 1854 pages. Over 1,000 Illustrations. Issue of 1879.

Our contract with the publishers of the Dictionary expires Dec. 31st, 1879, and Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. absolutely refuse to continue the contract beyond that date on the same favorable terms. We are, therefore, compelled to withdraw the Dictionary premium at the expiration of the present year; but we purpose to give ample notice, so that our subscribers and the public in general may avail themselves of the surprisingly low terms to get the Dictionary, in connection with THE INDEPENDENT. We will send this Dictionary to any person who will send us the names of three new subscribers and Nine Dollars; or who will on renewing his own subscription, in advance send us two new names additional and $9.00; or who will renew his own subscription for three years in advance, and send us $9.00; or, for a new subscriber for three years and $9.00.

The regular price of the Dictionary alone at all the book stores is $10.00, while the lowest price of three subscriptions is $9.00. Both the Dictionary and three subscriptions under this extraordinary offer, can, therefore, be had together for only $9.00.

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entitled "BIOLOGY," "TRANSCENDENTALISM," "THEOLOGY," "CONSCIENCE," "HEREDITY," and "MARRIAGE," embodying the author's previous remarkable Monday Lectures. They are published in handsome book form by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. We will mail a copy of either volume, postpaid, to any subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT who remits us $3.00 for a year in advance; or any subscriber may remit $5.50 and we will send him THE INDEPENDENT for two years in advance, and two volumes postpaid, or any three volumes, postpaid, to any one subscriber who remits $8.00 for three years in advance.

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To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker*, which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.50. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.50, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

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T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

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It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Shinn's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

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Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kæmpferi. Hardy.

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Eighth. Seed of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebbs New Aquilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

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To convince those skeptical on this point, all we ask is that they call and examine our immense stock, and compare our prices with those of such goods elsewhere; and if after doing so they are not thoroughly satisfied that our goods are not only **cheaper but much better** in assortment, and **more correct in taste,** we do not expect their patronage.

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Our Counters are Loaded with Bargains in the most desirable fabrics and colors.

Over Thirty Years' Experience as dealers in the finest grades of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods gives us a great advantage over houses of less experience.

As proof of this statement **we invite attention to the following lots:**

French Shooda Cloths, 35c.
These are a most desirable fabric, and all of the **newest shades in solid colors.**

Camel's Hair, 36 inches wide, 37½c.
This is a most excellent imitation of Fine Camel's Hair, and they **cannot be manufactured at the price** for which we are now selling them.

French Armure, 45 inches wide, 75c.
These goods are well worth $1. Can be worn as suits, or with brighter combinations.

French Pekin Stripes, 45 inches, 87½c.
A beautiful new article of splendid quality, dyed in the newest shades to our special order, and **remarkably low** for such handsome goods.

French Foule, 36 inches wide, 55c.
These were bought at a **great bargain,** and we **offer them correspondingly low.**

French Novelties, 46 inches, 55c.

French Novelties, 46 inches, 65c.
Both these lots would be considered **cheap at $1.00.**

French Basket Weave Plaids, 46 inches, $1.25.
In Dark Cloth Colorings for Suits. These goods are selling at $1.75 and considered **Cheap.**

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Four cases. **In Medium and Dark Colors.**

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This is a very **stylish looking** article and **very popular for Walking Suits,** and *not to be found elsewhere,* as they are confined to us.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

11-48 8t 1212 and 1214 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Zilla Richards, deceased, late of Port Matilda, Worth twp, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. 48-6t*

HUGH ADAMS,
Administrator.
Martha Furnace, Centre Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JESSIE HALL, late of Kendall, Kendall county, Illinois, deceased. Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated without delay to

42 6t SAMUEL HALL, Administrator,
Beech Creek, Pa.

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

J. H. BAULAND'S

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ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town.

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

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MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 48-tf

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

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I HAVE TOO MANY KINDS OF PARLOR STOVES TO MENTION ANY ONE PARTICULAR KIND.

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H. K. HICKS' HARDWARE.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the fact that a Farmers' Lecture Course is about to be established at the State College. This is an enterprise long needed, and we trust the farmers of our county will lend their hearty co-operation. The Pomona Grange, of our county, has already taken action in the matter which ought to be seconded by every progressive, wide-awake farmer in the county.

A Farmers' Lecture Course at the Pennsylvania State College.

In order to meet the wants of farmers who desire to increase their ability to successfully prosecute their calling, the Pennsylvania State College offers the following facilities:

On Monday, the 26th day of January, 1880, the faculty will begin a special course of instruction extending through four weeks, consisting of two lectures on each of five days in the week; and further exercises equivalent to a third lecture will be given daily. The course will embrace agricultural chemistry, botany, entomology, physiology, social science, plowing, subsoiling, fertilizers, grain crops, rotation of crops, stock breeding, fruit growing, dairying, soiling cattle, forest culture, rural law, rural agriculture, farm mechanics, flower gardening, forage crops, drawing, roads, bridges, common schools, landscape gardening, vegetable gardening, book-keeping, etc.

On three evenings of each week, meetings for discussion and the interchange of opinions and experiences will be he d, to which will be invited persons who have become successful and noted in special departments of agriculture. On the other evenings the persons attending the course will be welcomed to the lectures, rhetorical exercises, society meetings and other services which come regularly in the order of the College work.

The course will be open to every person. No charge, whatever, will be made for instruction, or the use of the public rooms of the College.

Persons desiring to room in the building will be permitted to do so on the payment of five dollars for the whole time embraced by the course. This sum will pay for rent, fuel and use of such furniture as the institution provides for students rooming in the building; viz, single bed-stead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. The occupants of each room will provide for the uselves all other articles, including lights, bedclothes and towls. It will be seen, therefore, that persons not rooming in the building will have no payment whatever to make to the College.

Table board can be had in the neighborhood at $3 per week; and, before the time named for the opening of the course, the officers of the College will endeavor to make arrangements by which farmers, and others in the vicinity, will receive boarders at lower rates.

The above course will be given, *provided* that by the 31st of December, 1879, applicants sufficient in number to justify the prosecution of the plan shall have notified the President of the College of their intention to attend. All such persons, therefore, are urged to communicate their purpose to the President *without delay;* and he will at once send them such additional information as may then seem needful.

Address,

PRES'T. JAMES CALDER,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Proceedings of Centre county Pomona Grange, November 21st, 1879.

The Centre county Pomona Grange met at Centre Hall on Friday 21st ult. and opened at 1 p. m. Notwithstanding the cold, blustry weather, there was a good attendance present and the meeting was earnest and interesting. The Grange Insurance Department showed an increase since August meeting of $85,000; no losses for this year. The president of the company, I. S. Frain, ably presented the interest of the company to the Grange.

The Live Stock Department of the county Grange, during the last quarter, since the August meeting, marketed over seven hundred head of cattle and sheep. Four shares additional were subscribed to the capital stock of the Association. The farmers of Centre county deserve great credit for the energy displayed in building up a permanent market for the surplus stock in the county, which will in time become a source of revenue to the county; and now while all branches of busine s are reviving, the demand for cattle, horses and other stock which will put it on a permanent footing if it is not already so.

The course of lectures which is to be given by the State College during the four weeks in January 1880, was introduced by the lecturer of the county Grange, Dr. Calder, and was ably discussed by the members generally, and heartily endorsed by a unanimous vote of the Grange. The Patrons will put forth great effort to bring the matter properly before the subordinate Granges of the county, and secure a creditable attendance at this laudable enterprise of the College in behalf of the agricultural interests of our State—not only should Patrons but all those interested in farming or gardening, take an interest in the matter.

The evening session was devoted to conferring degrees and matters pertaining to secret and internal work of the order. The meeting showed encouraging progress during the quarter ending.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Leonard Rhone, Master, of Centre Hall; W. A. Kerr, Overseer, of Centre Hill; Dr. James Calder, Lecturer, of State College; A. O. Deininger, Chaplain, Millheim; Laffayette Neff, Steward, Centre Hall; Wm. F. Rearick, Asst. Steward, Spring Mills; David Rhinesmith, Gate Keeper, Centre Hall; Mrs. M. M. Weaver, Ceres, Milesburg; Mrs. M. M. Neff, Flora, Centre Hall; Mrs. Sallie Dale, Pomona, Lemont; Mrs. W. F. Rearick, Lady Ast. Steward, Spring Mills; James A. Keller, Secretary.

Executive Committee: W. A. Boal, G. W. Campbell, Samuel B. Leathers, John S. Hoy and G. Dale.

Directors of the Live Stock Association: Captain John A. Hunter, Half Moon, and Christ. Alexander, Millheim, to serve for three years.

Products of Agriculture in the next Census.

It is incumbent on farmers of our county that they shall be able to furnish the enumerators of census next June with such facts as will enable them to make correct returns of what our farmers are producing. It is important that they shall be able to make intelligent as well as accurate replies to the census tables. The circular concludes:

In view of the requirements of the law, and of the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that agricultural journals and the officers of agricultural societies and clubs give publicity to this announcement, and that all persons engaged in agriculture who shall receive this circular, or shall see in public prints, make note from time to time of the quantities and values of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the highest possible value.

To remove any doubts that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following table presents the several crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule, arranged accordingly as they fall into the calendar year 1879, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months begining June 1, 1879, and closing May 31, 1880:

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1880.

I.—OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1879

Wheat	Acres. Bushels.	Vineyards	Acres. Value of products, dollars
Corn	Acres. Bushels.	Small Fruits	Acres. Value of products, dollars
Rye	Acres. Bushels.	Hay	Acres. Tons.
Oats	Acres Bushels.	Cloverseed	Bushels.
Barley	Acres. Bushels.	Grass seed	Bushels.
Buckwh't	Acres. Bushels.	Hops	Acres. Pounds.
Peas and Beans	Bushels.	Hemp	Acres. Tons.
Rice	Acres. Pounds.	Flax	Acres. Pounds.
Tobacco	Acres. Pounds.	Flaxseed	Bushels.
Cotton	Acres. Pounds.	Bees	No. of hives. Pounds wax. Pou'ds honey
Potatoes	Acres Bushels.	Sug'r cane	Acres, H'g'ds sugar. Gals. m'lasses
Orchards	Value of Prod'cts Dollars.	Sorghum	Acres. Pounds sugar Gals. m'lasses

II.—OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1880.

*Wool	No. of fleeces Pounds.	Maple Sugar.	Pounds. Maple m'lasses. Gall'ns.

III.—OF THE YIELD OF THE TWELVE MONTHS, JUNE 1, 1879 TO MAY 31, 1880.

Butter	Pounds	Market Gardens	Acres. Value of products, dollars
Cheese	Pounds.		
Milk sold	Gallons.		
Value of animals slaughtered, dollars.		Value of forest products, dollars.	
		Value of Home Manufactures, dollars.	

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Sup't of Census.

*In California and Texas report should cover Fall clip of 1879.

Planning Houses.

The planning of houses is left almost entirely to men, and most women are content to have it so, and to look upon the whole question of domestic architecture as one with which they have nothing to do. But if women should study this subject and have intelligent and practical ideas on the arrangement, finish and convenience of the houses they live in, their suggestions would be of great value to architects, and doubtless result in an increase of health and household comfort. "The wise woman buildeth her house." Taking this in a literal sense, every woman who is "wise" will be able to plan her house so that she will find it pleasant to live in. The ordinary way of building a house is to decide how much money can be put into it, then what its size shall be, and then how it shall be cut up into rooms. The reverse is the proper method. The sitting room or family room should first be decided on, and from this as a centre all the other rooms should radiate. Each family will naturally give law to its own habitation, and press its own individuality upon the house it lives in. Every woman has her own way of doing housework; and if she is able to plan her house herself, she will arrange its convenience in such a way as to make it easy for her to go through the ordinary routine of domestic industry with the least possible friction. She will not be likely to forget to put closets in sleeping rooms, as the architect of Vasser College did. She will have water carried in and out of the house; she will so plan her pantry and kitchen and dining room as to bring her work there into the smallest possible compass, and make the greatest saving of steps while doing it. She will not have the two or three stair steps from the kitchen into the wood house that are so often found in the country houses. She will plan her house so that it will be pleasantly furnished when it is done. How often do we find bed rooms with no suitable place in them for the bed, for the bureau, for the stove; and sitting rooms arranged as to light, heating and ventilation, without any regard to comfort and convenience? As women pass most of their time in their own dwellings, they ought surely to know better than men how these dwellings should be arranged and finished so as to give the largest results in comfort and usefulness, and be able to advise intelligently as to the best method of securing these results.—*Pacific Rural.*

Why Dead Branches Should be Removed.

If we take a dead and dry stick, say an inch or two thick, soak it thoroughly with water, and expose it to the full sun of a warm summer day, in a few hours it will be found that the moisture is all gone, and the stick is as dry as ever. Take a living branch of the same size, cut it from its parent tree, expose it side by side with the other, but though it will at once begin to shrink there will be some moisture left for several days to come. There is still some vital power left in the tree, and vital power resists evaporation. So in the winter time, a sudden burst of sunshine will raise the steam from a dead corn-stalk that may have been soaked by snow, and the stalk will soon feel warm; while a live green yucca leaf, or a branch of an evergreen is still cold as ever, and emits no steam. The vital power is equal to maintaining the plant's even temperature, whatever it may be, and simply throws off the water after the vital power has no more use for it.

Now the one who knows this, knows just how to manage a tree that has been injured by frost, or transplanting. He never allows a twig or branch that is probably going to die, or is actually dead, to remain on the tree, because it helps to kill the living parts of the tree by evaporation. A living branch does not lose much water by evaporation, but a dead one does; and while it is draining the tree of its juices and throwing into the atmosphere just what the living ones need so long as it remains on. So if he plant a tree at this season, and has the remotest idea that the twigs or top shoots will be killed he does not wait for the event, but cuts them off at once. Thousands of trees are saved every year by the one who knows this little of botany, while hundreds of thousands die every year under the hands of those who think they can raise potatoes or grow apple trees without "botnerin' their heads about this stuff."—*Gardener's Monthly.*

The effort to make the solid South rise up in support of General Grant is not meeting with much encouragement. The South is in favor of only one kind of non-sectional candidate. Its leaders and journals have refused to accept General Hancock, Democrat as he is, and why should they be expected to accept Grant? They want a man like Bayard, who thinks the way to wipe out all sectional bitterness and strife is "to make the South's position in the Union one of honor, in the first place." They want to have harmony by being permitted to have their own way. They know Gen. Grant would not allow this, and they are afraid Gen. Hancock wouldn't.

RE-WORKING BUTTER.—Hundreds of tons of white butter are bought every year, worked over by dealers, colored up and sold for double the price paid the farmers. This fact should convince farmers that they should put their own butter into the best shape for market and so realize all they can from it. It must have the bright golden color of June, which nothing but Wells, Richardson & Co's. Perfected Butter Color can give. Use this color, pack your butter in the best manner; and you will get the top price.

The World's Child Magazine.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the most child hearted as he is among the foremost of American Authors, writes to *St. Nicholas:* "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world." Prf. Proctor, the astronomer, wrote from London: "What a wonderful magazine it is for the young folks, and ours are quite as much delighted with it as American children can be!" That it is calculated to delight the little folk everywhere is indicated by the fact that it is to be issued in French by Delagrave of Paris, and that even the far away little Moslems are now to have a volume made up of translations from *St. Nicholas* into Arabic by the Rev. H. H. Jessup.

Beginning with the November number (ready Oct. 25th) the magazine is to be printed on heavier paper with wider margins, and is to be so much enlarged that the new volume will contain nearly two hundred more pages than any former volume, while the price will remain the same. The publishers announce many brilliant novelties, including a new serial by Miss Louisa M. Alcott, entitled "Jack and Jill;" "The Treasure Box of English Literature," in which will be given gems from standard English and American authors; an Acting Play for Sunday-Schools, by Rev. Edward Eggleston, which will be printed in time for the holidays, with full directions for its representation in school exhibitions; and a beautiful fairy operetta for children, entitled "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood."

The November number has two beautiful frontispieces and a red line title page, and contains over sixty illustrations. In it begins a new serial story for boys, "Among the Lakes," by the author of "Dab Kinzer."

Another splendid serial for boys has been secured for this volume—"The Fairport Nine," a story of a base-ball club, by Noah Brooks. In short, *St. Nicholas*, which has no rival on either continent, is to be better than ever.

A superb Christmas number is in preparation, to appear early in December. Subscriptions should begin with November. Buy it of your book seller, or send the subscription price to the publishers. Price, $3 a year; 25 cents a number.

Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

Storing Potatoes.

Potatoes having been taken from the ground should be exposed to the light the shortest time possible, seems to be a practice agreed upon by the best authorities on potato growing. Potato raisers generally pay little attention, however, to this injunction, and consult their own convenience about excluding light from the tubers. Storing for winter is an important part of this business of successfully managing potatoes which none may neglect without suffering loss. In the cellar is the most convenient place, and can be made very secure by placing studding around the walls and tacking boards to the studding. Lay scantling on the floor of the cellar, on which a floor of loose boards should be laid. This arrangement will form an air chamber under and on the sides of the potatoes next to the wall, and prevent sweating and heating as well as exclude frost, if the cellar is not frost proof. Cover the pile with a thick layer of hay or straw, which will serve to exclude the light and absorb any moisture which arises from the potatoes, and also exclude frost. Potatoes stored in this kind of a cellar bin will keep several feet in thickness. Avoid dumping in one place or the dirt which is released from the potatoes as they fall will settle in among them in the middle of the pile, and by excluding the circulation of air cause the potatoes to rot, unless the fine earth is very dry. We have kept several hundred bushels in one bin by this arrangement perfectly sound, but dumped on the cellar floor and allowed to lie against the walls they have rotted badly.

News Gossip.

Sherman is said to be for Garfield for U. S. Senator from Ohio.

The President attended the Methodist fair in Philadelphia.

Madrid is filling with visitors, attracted there by the coming nuptials of the King of Spain.

It is said that Gould contemplates the purchase of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, at the sale in February.

David Tolliver, on trial at Bloomington, Ind., for the murder of Thos. Moody, escaped from the Deputy Sheriff.

The King and Queen of Denmark will pass through Berlin, on Friday next, on their return from Vienna to Copenhagen.

Joseph McCalister, of Freeport, Pa., went out hunting two weeks ago and has not been seen since. Parties are searching for him.

Mrs. Huber and her six months old child are believed to have been poisoned, near Reading. The child is dead and the mother very ill.

Thomas A. Doyle, Republican, was elected Mayor of Providence, R. I., for the fifteenth time. The proposition to grant license to sell liquor was carried.

Assistant Secretary French says the new regulations for branding imported cigars have secured the most satisfactory results. There has already been a saving this year to the Government of $3,000,000.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

News from Missouri.

VERSAILLES, Morgan Co. Mo., Nov. 11th, 1879.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Through the columns of your valuable paper I learn that a great many citizens from Centre and adjoining counties contemplate emigrating to some of the western States for the purpose of securing homes. Now, believing that a short description of this portion of Missouri would be appreciated by such as are interested in the subject of western lands and western homes, I will, therefore, as far as I am able, give the readers of your paper some of the advantages which Morgan county possesses, and the inducements which it offers to emigrants coming within its borders.

This county is one of the most desirable counties in the State for parties seeking lands and homes. Owing to its situation, it embraces one of the most fertile portions in central Missouri, and at the same time is an exceedingly healthy locality.

Its railroad facilities are in process of completion. A branch road, intersecting with the Missouri Pacific, and terminating at Booneville, on the Missouri river, will be finished and cars running by next spring.

We have also another contemplated railroad outlet, and that is an air-line road from Jefferson City into southwestern Kansas, which would pass through the country, touching at Versailles, the county seat. That portion of the road from Jefferson City, west to the county line, is under contract, and a large force of men are at work thereon, and will be in running order by the first day of January next. This road when built, will give us direct railroad communication with either one of the great centres of trade, Chicago or St. Louis.

The surface of this county in some parts is uneven and broken, while the greater and better portion is smooth and rolling. The southern portion of this county is timbered and the northern is mostly prairie land. All the streams on each side are well timbered.

Every prairie farmer owns a tract of timber land for fuel and fencing purposes. We have plenty of water; springs and creeks are numerous, and some of them are excellent water power facilities, which only need the stimulating influence of capital to develope their wonderful capacity for all kinds of manufacturing purposes. Along these streams are rich bottoms which are yielding immense crops of corn and wheat, and seem as though they could not be exhausted.

The soil in this county is all good, and is admirably adapted to the farming of wheat, corn, oats, rye, flax, sugar cane, tobacco, timothy and clover.

Wheat is beginning to be raised on a large scale, and is attracting the attention of farmers, as it was generally supposed that wheat farming would not pay here. The timber is not fenced, and therefore is used by the farmers to pasture their young cattle in winter. It is covered with a dense growth of grass, and affords sustenance to immense herds of cattle until covered with snow. Even now at this time the woods are full of cattle yet, and farmers are not compelled to feed them until snow falls or it freezes up. This, for one reason, makes cattle raising such a profitable business in this county. Our markets are very good. Wheat sells from 90 cts. to $1.10 per bushel; corn, at 25 cts.; oats, 22 cts. flaxseed, 95 cts, and so on in proportion.

All these products do not require the labor here necessary to produce them which is required in the eastern States. Since our railroads are a sure thing, our lands are attracting the attention of capitalists and persons desiring to buy good locations for business purposes and be ready to reach some of the prosperity which this country is destined to enjoy before long. We are not advertised as extensively as Kansas and Nebraska are, but our lands are just as good, and better supplied with water, and have the double advantage of prairie and timber land comprising each farm.

Our timber lands are not alone of value for timber, and after the timber is cut to be used for farms, but they are rich in coal, iron and lead, and since the rise in lead is being prospected, and the old lead mines are being operated again, which will tend to place our county in the front as a great lead manufacturing district.

Lands can be bought at very reasonable rates. Improved farms, dwelling houses and outbuildings thereon, and fenced, can be bought from $5 to $15 per acre. I am sure that if any person who is desirous of coming west to better his condition, will stop here to see our county, he will not go away without being impressed with the idea that the advantages which Morgan county possess, are superior to all others.

We have good schools and churches, and a law abiding community.

Parties wishing more information will be cheerfully accommodated by addressing me on the subject.

Yours truly,

HORACE G. STOVER.

Magazines of the Week.

Scribner comes to us sprightly as ever, making a good beginning for the winter, and its fifteen articles furnish much pleasant entertainment for the long evenings now upon us. The illustrated articles are "The New Capitol at Albany," "The John Hopkins University," "Brother Antony" (a poem), "Coffee Culture in Brazil" and "Success with Small Fruits," by E. P. Roe, the well-known novelist. Agriculturalists will be much interested in these two last-named articles, and they convey much information to all. The illustrations of Mr. Roe's article present themselves to us as very unique and unusually beautiful. "Poems by American Women" is an enjoyable article, made up of contributions from a score of our American poetesses. We were highly interested in "Two visits to Victor Hugo," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. It is written in that author's best style, and carries the reader with the writer into the presence of the Tennyson of France. In describing Victor Hugo, Mr. Boyesen says:

"There is, in fact, nothing in his appearance, except his close-cropped white hair and a few expressive wrinkles, to betray his age. His gray eyes look as if they concealed a deep, slumbering flame, and could flash out very fiercely when occasion required, except when some sudden recollection kindled in them. * * It would be impossible to design a finer head than Victor Hugo's, and his whole robust frame sustains the proportions of this magnificent head."

Littell's Living Age contains the cream of English reviews, and meets the wants of those who desire to keep up with contemporary literature, but who have neither the time nor money to read the great mass of periodicals now offered to the public. It serves up for its readers the following articles: Henry IV of France, A Doubting Heart (part XXV.), The Channel Islands, The Criminal Code of the Jews, Intellectual Barrel-Organism, Justice, Polar Ice, The Galleries of the Cutting Ants of Texas, and three pieces of poetry—The House by the Sea, Let it Pass, and The Brooklet.

The Electic, for December, gives a fine selection of foreign literature and completes in fine style the thirtieth volume of the new series. A finely executed portrait of Dr. R. S. Storrs forms the frontispiece, and a well written account of the noted divine is given elsewhere. The articles, sixteen in number, have for the authors of some of them such names as Horace White, Wm. Black and Professor Seelye. All are full of interest for every reader. Published in New York by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street.

Tons of Grapes And Their Use.

It is astonishing to see the large quantity of grapes of the finest quality, and large clusters, that are each year mashed up for wine, at the vineyards of A. Speer. Passaic, N. J. Mr. Speer buys large quantities of grapes, and also raises the Oporto grape, from which he makes his celebrated wine, without the admixture of alchohol or spirits. This wine is found by careful analysis to be the best wine in market for invalids and debilitated persons. It is called Speer's Port Grape Wine, and is sold by druggists. It is extensively used by churches for the communion table. Excellent for fatigued females. 48 2t.

We were exposed last week to a pittiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet into hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

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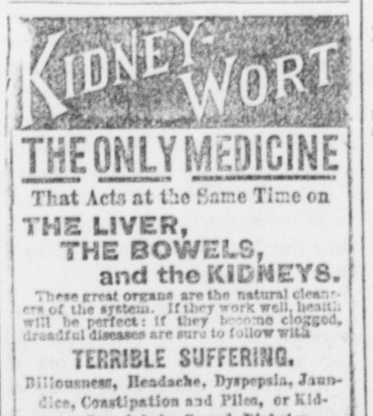
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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
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KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
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It is the best **Blood Purifier,** and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
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Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

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Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia,** prevents **Epileptic Fits,** and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drinking, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
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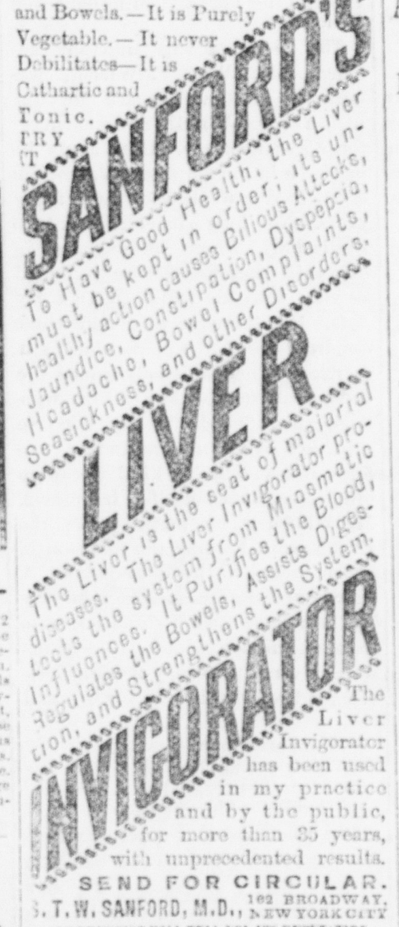
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House-Keeping, Cooking, Dress, Accidents, Sickness, Children, Company, Marriage, Religion, Morals, Money, Family Government, and a multitude of other topics fully treated. Tells how to make Home Beautiful and Happy. *"A book of more practical utility will seldom, if ever, be found outside of inspiration."*—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
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The *Press* steadily resists the aims of the "Solid South," which is now organized to capture the Executive, to retain Congress, to remodel and control the Supreme Court, and to subordinate every public interest to the overmastering purpose of controlling the policy of the Nation, and thereby gaining by legislation and peaceful means what it lost on the field. The *Press* enforces the duty of preserving in full force the Constitutional Amendments made to secure the fruits of the war; upholds the right of every lawful voter to a free and unbought exercise of his right; inflexibly insists upon an honest return of the votes cast; justifies the use of all necessary means to prevent fraudulent voting and fraudulent returning of votes; accepts as fundamental the equal right of every citizen to the adequate protection by the law of his political as well as his civil rights; maintains as wise the Republican policy of Resumption and honest financial legislation; defends as sound the policy of protection to American industry; and, in general, follows whithersoever the Republican principles lead.

Special measures have been taken to strengthen the paper in all its departments.

The Editorial Department will be in the hands of able and experienced writers, and the range of subjects discussed will be as wide as in any other first-class newspaper in the Union.

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Close attention will be given to the State news of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Our Foreign Correspondence will include letters from Europe and all portions of the world.

A special feature of the *Weekly Press* will be a Serial Story in illustration of Frontier Life in Central Pennsylvania, prior to and during the Revolutionary War, in which John Brady and his sons John and Samuel, and other border celebrities will be prominently introduced. This story will be written by Mr. Charles McKnight, author of "Our Western Border," "Old Fort Du Quesne," and "Simon Girty," and will be begun about the middle of November.

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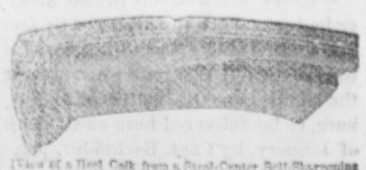
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HORSE AND MULE SHOES

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—A good winter suit $3.90 at Lyon & Co's.

—Frank Blair, the jeweler, has a new show-case, in which he displays many beautiful things.

—A great many strangers were in town the past week. The chief attractions were court and Sechler & Co.'s store.

—Dr. T. R. Hayes will have finished his visit to New York by next Monday, and may be expected among us by that date.

—Nothing ever took better among the boys than the new Stephania crystal mouth-piece cigarettes sold by Harry Green.

—The Pomona State Grange, P. of H., will meet at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Thursday, Dec. 9th, 1879.

—The 131st regiment will hold a re-union in two weeks (the 13th of December) in Mifflinburg, Union county. The re union will be held on the anniversary of the battle of Fredricksburg.

—The man who came to town to see the sights thought he had observed the elephant when he had seen one of the beeves Sechler slaughters to supply his customers with meat.

—The arrangement of one of the windows in Miller & Co.s, book-store has attracted somewhat attention; for it displayed no little taste. It was the work of Mr. A. M. Hoover, who is as tasty as a lady, and has the eye of an artist.

—All members of Logan Hose No. 1, are requested to attend the regular meeting to be held on next Thursday evening, Dec. 4. It is the regular meeting for nomination of officers, and every member is expected to be present. W. T. Hillibish, Sec.

—Hamlet's father said, "My offense is rank; it smells to heaven." And he was right; but no butter or anything else you can get of Sechler ever is rank or smells otherwise than it should naturally in a place which is a paragon of neatness, sweetness and purity.

—It is a pity that such a home like house, which a pears to possess so much of old style comfort in its solid walls as does the old Thomas mansion, should stand closed and silent, with no happy voices to ring through its ancient halls. The grounds have, to our eye, the most natural beauty of any in this vicinity.

—The Seventh Annual Sunday school Convention of Huntingdon Presbytery, is in session to-day. The convention opened yesterday and bid fair to be a pleasant and profitable meeting. The address of welcome was delivered by R. R. Supt. S. S. Blair of Tyrone. Further reports of proceedings have not as yet reached us.

—The Knights of Pythias have arranged for a very pleasant opening of the New Year. They have arranged with Prof. Homer D. Cope, the eminent elocutionist, to appear before the people of Bellefonte on New Year's eve, with an entirely new programme. It will be remembered that Prof. Cope had one of the largest houses of the entertainment season of last year.

—Here's something for the little girls: Wilde M. Craig, of Beaver county, a little girl, only eight years old, has just completed a quilt, of the log cabin pattern, in which there are 16,000 pieces. This is pretty tall, but we know Centre county has some of the smartest little misses in the world, and we wait to hear from one of them who has beaten this.

—About the most difficult place in the world to keep clean is a large grocery store where customers are continually coming in and out. Yet no Dutch housewife ever had her kitchen more shiningly neat than is Sechler & Co.'s store. So sure are you that everything is absolutely free from the least dirt, that it is a pleasure to buy at this establishment.

—Every one who was in the army, or had friends in the army, or in fact knows anything about the history of the great Civil War, will want to hear the lecture on the battle of Gettysburg, to be delivered here on the 13th of January, by Capt. Bachelder, who is acknowledged on all sides to be the best living authority upon the great and minor incidents of that great battle. The fact that he is endorsed by the best men in our local G. A. R. is enough to favorably impress the people in his favor.

Crushed Beneath The Car Wheels.

Last Saturday night about half-past nine o'clock, the engine of an extra freight, was coming up from Milesburg to turn at the Snow Shoe Y, and when about fifty rods below McCoy & Linn's Wire Mill, a dark object was discovered lying on the track in the shadow of a tree. The engine was reversed immediately, but it was too late. The object was the body of a man lying across the track asleep. He was caught by the wheels of the tender, and dragged the length of three rails before the engine was brought to a stand-still. Death was of course instantaneous. The engineer found the poor fellow horribly mangled, his head being badly gashed and his entire breast torn out. The body was taken by the engineer to the Milesburg depot, where it was found that the victim of the accident was William Wilson, whose family lives near Valentines' Works. He had been working at Loch Lomond, near Philipsburg, for Mr. Holt, and had returned from that place in the evening train to Bellefonte, intending to go home. He had fallen asleep when the train reached Bellefonte and was carried back towards Milesburg when he woke and requested to be put off. This was done, but he being somewhat intoxicated soon was lying upon the track where he was caught by the car wheels. A coroner's jury was called by Justice Green, and they reported on Sunday the following finding:

The said William Wilson while under the influence of liquor, did about nine and a half P. M. Nov. 29th, 1879, or thereabouts fall or lay down on the railroad track between Milesburg and McCoy's iron-works, and was then and there killed by being run over by freight engine No—— driven by Wm. H. Rote, running tank foremost and without any headlight

They believe that the engine driver, William H. Rote and the train hands were not to blame for the accident; but they do believe that the railroad company is censurable for the running of the trains tank foremost through the towns of Milesburg and Bellefonte.

The victim of this unhappy accident, Mr. Wm. P. Wilson, was born at Martha Furnace in the month of October 1834, and was therefore 45 years of age. Until lately he has been in the employ of Valentines & Co., having worked for them many years. Not long since he went to Philipsburg, where he engaged in lumbering, and whither he intended moving with his family at an early date. He leaves a wife and three children, one of them, his eldest son married. They all deeply mourn the sudden and terrible loss of him who, during his life industriously tried to provide for them a home and its comforts, and who by his kind deeds so often gave them cause for happiness. Mr. Wilson was a volunteer in the Union army, holding the position of wagon master in the 51st regiment. A member of the Grand Army, he was by them given a soldier's burial, with its beautiful solemnities. The remains were interred yesterday at one o'clock P. M., at the Friends' burying ground

—The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled,
To buy provisions by the peck
Of Sechler, by whom we're fed.

But just here our poet was confronted by a big bologna sent to him by the grocers across the way as a Thanksgiving present, and he has since removed his base of operations from the head lower down.

Impudence Severely Rebuked.

O'Neil and Murray, the two young house-breakers, who robbed Philipsburg station lately and also broke into Wallaceton and Bigler depots in Clearfield county, were sent to the penitentiary last week. They plead guilty to both counts in the indictments, but when called up to the bar Judge Orvis only gave them sentence upon the one count consideration of their youth. When the sentence—three years and eleven months of solitary confinement—was pronounced, one of them turned and with impudent petulance said, "Thank you, I wish I had a chance to give you ten years." The Court immediately recalled the prisoner and sentenced him on the second count of the indictment, making the entire term of his imprisonment six years and eleven months. If this is considered as a punishment for contempt, it is severe beyond precedent, but if they were put on probation, and the commutation of their sentence depended on their good behavior, and the young man grossly abused the mercy of the Court and so would seem to show up his true character, his punishment must be looked upon as in a measure merited, and not as a retaliation of the Court upon the prisoner.

It was remarked by all that the youth in question had a bad and vicious-looking countenance, as if he were already old in crime. The two prisoners said they were from Elmira and it is probable that they were recently inmates of the reformatory institution there.

Excitement at State College Still Prevailing.

We give the following for what our readers may think it worth, and rather for the end that both sides may be heard and justice thereby done, than that we may appear to take any side in the foolish, puerile, and we must say rather disgraceful quarrel now in progress at the State College. If our correspondent takes a fair view of the case, well and good; but it is our opinion that both sides would have saved their credit and appeared much better in the eyes of the world had they possessed the wisdom to hush up their petty differences, and stop their silly quarrels, instead of rushing into type with them as if it were of vast concern to the surrounding country which clique of the incipient Platos and Demosthenes at the College were in the ascendency. If the inexperienced students at the College have done unwisely, they may be assured their doings don't look any better in print. It is our hope that the paternally minded instructors at the institution will give their wayward wards a gentle hint that they might more profitably employ their time over their books than in hurling slaves of harmless eloquence at each other's heads through the medium of newspaper columns:

MR. EDITOR:—To probe at an old sore often causes irritation, and hence it is considered a very indiscreet act, especially for a novice; but our attention was lately called to a festering wound, which seemed, in reality, to be utterly full of proud flesh and corruption. Under such circumstances, we cannot, as moral beings, stand back and act as mere spectators, but we believe it is for the highest good of humanity that we grasp the pen (which in this case is mightier than the sword) to uphold the just and defend the innocent that were so unceremoniously condemned in an article written by "Top," for a late issue of the *Watchman*, headed, "Excitement at the State College." We believe that the author of the above mentioned article, is a College student; but the idea, in itself, is a beautiful one, for the article from beginning to end is intended to mislead those not acquainted with the circumstances of the case. To those who know the facts, it is a typical piece of imagination, and to read and catch the drift of the different scenes, one must fancy that he is bathing in "Milton's Fiery Lake," or else wading in the depths of his "Pandemonium." We pause; we ponder and ask ourselves the question, can it be that "Top" belongs to a civilized and enlightened race? Echo answers, "yes," "he's a Soph." If such is the case, our only consolation is that he is "a wise fool." "Top's" first intimation is, that there was a meeting of the Seniors, Juniors and Freshmen; "A" and "B" preparatory classes. That such a combination meeting was held, is decidedly without any foundation of fact; and, further, that if such a meeting was even talked of, it was certainly among only a few.

The Freshman class held a meeting, but made no motion concerning the lady members, as to whether they should or should not go, but simply requested their ladies to consider a few reasons why they should not go to the supper of "the wise fool." This resulted in favor of the Freshmen with a single exception. We believe that the colored gentleman spoken of by "Top," was either neutral on the subject, or else he sided with the "Sophs."

"Buckeye" never received an invitation to the supper, or, if he did, he was man enough to decide not to go without having the opinion of his classmates.

"Horn" is a gentleman of the Senior class, and if he did have anything to do with the getting up of the "bogus" bills of fare, we are confident that his charitable disposition would not permit him to shirk the financial part of the scheme. The Freshmen had a supper some weeks ago which was an honor to the class. They did not go outside of the class for ladies, nor did they intimate that their supper was to be the grandest of the season. Their pecuniary requirements was no trivial matter, yet it was not beyond the ability of its members.

So much for what was included in "Top's" article, now, permit us to consider briefly, the congregation of "the wise fools" to participate in what they have termed a banquet, and what we choose to call the coming together of a badly mixed company to re-engage in the panoramic scenes of childhood. The Freshman having had a supper, the idea was suggested to the "Sophs." They put their wits to work and finally determined that the probable cost would be about two dollars; so they headed their programme $2. When they surrounded the table, they numbered twenty-four; 14 "Sophs" and 10 guests. It was doubtless a spectacle to behold, for there were youths in that company which were but recently freed from the tender cares of a mother. There was a mother and an aged maiden there, whose hair is rapidly turning gray. But the question arises, "whoi coulde de mostume eti?" When the supper cost but two dollars, we answer that a certain lady kindly did the cooking and other work, besides giving them rooms free of charge, while the lady member of the class kindly donated two or three turkeys. The oyster soup included "oysters on half shell," "scollop oysters," fried oysters," a la Fulton market style. This was probably the refuse of some oyster saloon, and was served up as one dish. Relishes were principally grown upon the farm. Sweets and deserts consisted of polkas and tulip salve, mildly blended with cigars and Arbuckle coffee. But we must return and try to account for the vacancies left since the Freshman ladies have nearly all gone back on the disappointed "Sophs." Till those defeated made a second choice, some were accepted; others were not. Some now gave up in despair, while two of the twice disappointed made a third attempt, and came off masters of the situation. Two gentleman gathered courage enough to drive to Bellefonte for ladies but returned with their ears drooping, their spirits dampened, and last but not least, destitute of love for the gentle sex. The banquet was probably enjoyed and probably it was not; but the indications are that the youths were not satisfied; for the following evening they dispatched a committee to go and ask the lady who had treated them so kindly for the leavings of the night before. The request was cheerfully granted, and the "Sophs" divided the spoils and congratulated themselves that they eat all they paid for; but we believe that by a proper course of reasoning, it could be proven that they eat more than they paid for, and hence ail "eti de mostum."

CACACOSITE.

—Sechler's meat,
It vas so sweet,
I buys him every time,
It vas so good
I thought I vould
Sing his braise in rhyme.

—The following hails from Lancaster county, and certainly entitles the man who tells it to the lead for the season:

The following is equal to a snake story, but time and place are given, and it must be so. The locality is Chickies Falls, on the Susquehanna, just above Columbia. A man living there, named Thomas Wilson, while rowing among the rocks caught a large log, which he towed up opposite his house and drew out of the water. While thus engaged he was surprised to hear a vigorous splashing apparently on the inside of the log. He proceeded to investigate the matter and split open the log, when to his astonishment he cut into and laid bare a large cavity. In this were three large bass, one of them weighing over five pounds. The only theory to account for their presence is that they came in through an exceedingly small hole and could not get out again, but stayed there and flourished, finding plenty of food in their prison.

—Lyon & Co., have just received a big lot of ladies' dolmans, of beaver and diagonal cloth.

—I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity with the fact that ST. JACOBS OIL is the most beneficial remedy ever introduced; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I have suffered with Rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's rest. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands nor feet. I tried every known remedy, but of no avail; at last somebody recommended ST. JACOBS OIL, and I concluded to try it, but with little hope for relief. Having hardly used half a bottle, the pains diminished, and to-day I am well and hardly once more. The small sum of fifty cents had cured me.

THOMAS OTT, *St. Boniface, Pa.*

—Splendid cashmeres 25cts. a yard at Lyon & Co's.

A Sterling Newspaper.

In all the range of territory between Philadelphia on the east, Chicago on the north, and Cincinnati on the west, there is no newspaper of equal merit and enterprise with the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

It has led all competitors in the great iron, coal, oil, and glass centres, and is to-day the standard authority on all matters connected with financial operations, trade statistics, etc. Its market quotations on *Grain, Wool, Live Stock and Produce* are the standards for buyers and sellers.

In the extent and variety of its news it has no equal within the area above named, and its influence is wide-spread and far-reaching.

In politics it is Stalwart Republican, and is prepared to do valiant service in the approaching Presidential battle.

The Daily issue is mailed to subscribers at $8, and the Weekly edition at $1.50 per annum. Sample copies sent free. Address COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—A woman's warranted shoe 98 cts. a pair, Men's boots $1.45, at Lyon & Co's.

—No wonder that our tobacco apostles make such a tremendous fuss about the weed, for so much of what is sold for tobacco *is* vile stuff, but if they only knew what first-class cigars Harry Green keeps they would be less sweeping in their condemnation. Just let them try one of his cigars once, and see if they don't change their tune.

—The handsomest lot of cassimere suits at Lyon & Co's.

—If you want some of those new-style cigarettes you had better give Harry Green a call soon or they will be all gone.

Books and Magazines.

"A thing of beauty" truly is the volume we have just laid upon our table, Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's latest work, "The Complete Home." Its exterior is wondrously attractive and is a marvel of the book-binder's art. Its outside alone would call forth the commendations of every observer. But the elegant cover, the gilt edges and superb details of binding, but form a fitting introduction to the contents which cannot fail to meet in some point the wants of every member of every family in the land. No higher recommendation has the book than the author's name; for Mrs. Wright is know through her writings as a personal friend in almost every American household. The book is written in a pleasant, conversational style; and, instead of laying down a dry dictum of advice the author lets Aunt Sophronia, the oracle of her native village, tell in conversation with her friends and relatives who gather around her, how to make home beautiful, comfortable and happy. If we will but gather with them and listen to the twenty-two extracts from Aunt Sophronia's diary, we are sure we will be the better for it, and will take an interest such as we never before had in our home. The good lady is not too select in her company, but invites all, men and women, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, young men and maidens—all who would make themselves a blessing to their friends through the happy medium of home life. Beautiful lithographs adorn the pages of the book, and their warm colors make the work most cheerful.

Published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia.

—A good overcoat $2.50, at Lyon &Co's.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS GIFT—THE NEW DOMESTIC BIBLE.—This splendid royal quarto edition of the Bible is made self explaining, being a complete library of the Holy Scriptures, and contains, in addition to the Old and New Testaments, Apocrypha, Concordance and Psalms, and nearly 2,000 illustrations and 36 full page engravings; and 115 additional features, the most important of which are a Bible dictionary, history of the books of the Bible, history of religious denominations history of nations, cities, rivers, lakes, birds, beasts, reptiles, insects, trees, fruits and flowers of the Bible 100,000 marginal references, marriage certificate, family record and a photograph album. Printed with large, clear type, on paper of first-class quality. Size of pages, 10½×12½ inches. The work is superbly bound in morocco, massive raised panel, gilt edge and back, and was sold two years ago at $15 per copy.

The plates alone cost $11,000. We warrant this Bible to be as good as those sold for $15 in any book store. A special offer! To introduce our Bibles we agree, upon the receipt of $1, to pay the postage and other expenses, to send any reader of this paper a copy of the Holy Bible with a superb work of art, produced in ten beautiful colors, and richly illustrated, entitled "The Lord's Prayer." This is a rare combination and a big field for agents. This offer is good for 60 days only, and may not appear again. We send three copies for $2.75. Money may be sent at our risk in a plain letter. Order now, and address, N. W. HUNT, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Sugars, flour, coffee and almost every kind of groceries are now adulterated to a large extent by manufacturers and wholesale dealers, some of the adulterations being very injurious to the health. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is almost impossible to get absolutely pure provisions. It can be done, however, and in this Sechler & Co. have succeeded, by exercising close vigilance over their purchases. This places them among the conservators of the people's health, and they should be rewarded for it by a liberal patronage.

A SOCIAL CLUB.—If such a society were to canvass its members, and they in turn carry on the work of introducing the "Home Cook Book," we would feel that cookery was soon to be all that health could possible wish, or the palate crave. Right here we will say that the publisher, Mr. J. Fred. Waggoner, Chicago, is desirous of securing a worthy and intelligent agent in this vicinity, to whom liberal pay is promised; and his pamphlet, "Practical Hints on Canvassing," specially adapted to this book, is mailed to all applicants.

—It is already known to many that an entertainment will be given here on Christmas night by home talent, that will afford as much pleasure to our people as any entertainment played upon our boards in this place in some time.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, } 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

McDOWELL—KLINE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 27, 1879, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Harry F. McDowell of Hamburg, Clinton county to Miss M. Belle, eldest daughter of S. F. Kline, Esq., of Howard.

ROBB—HEATON.—On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Frederick Robb of Clinton township and Miss Hannah H. Heaton, of Boggs township this county.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Nov. 27, 1879.

Seeing what a mess of it they have made, the Maine Democratic-Greenback combination are trying to crawl away from and cover up the intended theft of the Republican Legislature. But they haven't hedged soon enough to save the infamy of the thing which swells all over the country, and elicits applause only from the Solid South. Even Sun Set Cox and other notables on the Bourbon side openly declare that "no party can afford to reverse the will of the majority as expressed at the polls on technical grounds alone." The Democrats here, in fact, are beginning to be sad over the "big blunder in Maine" as they call it.

A curious controversy is going on as to who are favoring the plan to create a new office in retirement for General Grant with a good salary attached. I don't believe he is in favor of it, and I am sure his friends are not. I have talked with some who favor a sort of honorary title and a liberal pension for him as our Ex President, and it is said General Sherman favors this. But this is as idle probably as that other report about General Grant's playing into the hands and courting the favor of the ex confederates so as to be elected by them President or as the great pacificator.

Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says that the efficient management of the officials in correcting evils has saved $3,000,000 in the last few months in the single item of preventing fraud in the sugar business. PHIL.

The Markets.

December 2d, 1879.

The curb market is quite well attended and our stores continue to receive a liberal patronage. There is no doubt but goods are being sold in our town on small margins, but not "below cost."

GRAIN.

The demand for wheat is firm, and the competition among buyers has stimulated an advance of ten cents per bushel during the past week in our market. The current price is above shipping figures.

At Philadelphia there was more inquiry for wheat and prices were steady. Sales of Penna. red at $1.43@1.44; amber at $1.45@1.46. There was little doing in rye. Small sales at 88c. Corn was higher, bringing from 55 to 61c. Oats in fair demand at 41@46c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The supply of pork in our market is not very abundant, but the market seems to be sluggish, 1@4½c ℔ lb being the price offered by the hog.

There has been very little beef offered. What we have noticed for sale on the streets has been mostly of inferior quality. It appears strange that a county so rich in agricultural resources is not able to supply the citizens of her county seat with first quality beef instead of stags and old cows. We want wholesome fat beef.

SEEDS.

AT PHILADELPHIA the offerings of Clover-seed have fallen off, and the demand is limited. Several sales of medium at 9c., and choice at 9½c. Flaxseed is quoted at $1 55 ℔ bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 55
Amber wheat	1 55
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$2 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	10
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	30
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Silver onions per quart	